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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

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18th May	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6322
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10612
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
7th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9600
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

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Tenders leave the **BALLARD PIER** on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow		May 20	.....	June 9
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	Aug. 2
B. Merton Hall				
E. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 22	July 27	Aug. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Aug. 2	August 7	Aug. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	.....	.....	Aug. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Aug. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Aug. 7	Aug. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Aug. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 19	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	.....	.....	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	
B. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
E. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
B. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
B. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	..
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

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DUMBA	1,695	Mon 17th May	11 a.m.	P D & Co
KOLA	1,208	Thur 20th May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st May	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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S. S. MADURA," 1,956 tons, 17th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly)

S. S. "KOLA," 1,208 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowait, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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14th May, 1909.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Rigaier	10th June
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug.
NERA	6,363	X.	2nd Sept.
DUMBEA	6,865	Boyer	30th Sept.
SYDNEY	4,118	Robuffat	28th Oct. 1909,

THURSDAY

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NERA	6,838	Martin	13th June 1909.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
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AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
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* Will call at Karachi.

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CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5100	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5100	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

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Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. VITHALDAS CANJI who carried on business in partnership with our client Mr. MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, under the name, style and firm of MATHURADAS VITHALDAS, at Bombay, Vingoorla and other places, has, THIS DAY, RETIRED from the said partnership and firm, and the said firm and the business thereof, will henceforth be carried on and conducted by the continuing partner Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas.—Dated this 14th May, 1909.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. MATHURADAS GOCULDAS and for the firm of Mathuradas Vithaldas.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a qualified ENGINEER, for the Porbandar State, conversant also with irrigation matters. Apply before the 7th of June, with testimonials, stating qualifications and terms.

VAJ SURASILA,
A. S. TAMBE,
Administrators, Porbandar.
Porbandar, 6th May, 1909.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the above Association, will be held at Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.'s Office, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 6-15 P. M.

L. McILWRICK,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on FRIDAY, May 21st for the CONSTRUCTION of a RIFLE RANGE for the above Corps at Ghat Kopar.

Further information can be obtained daily between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. at the Office of the Undersigned (who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender).

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 200 as earnest money for the faithful completion of the contract.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned ANIMALS, CARRIAGES, &c., belonging to the Porbandar State, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Porbander, at the Huzur Office at 2 p. m. on the 7th of June, 1909 (MONDAY), and subsequent days. The property can be seen at the Chirakhana, at the Raj Mahal, between the hours 8 and 11 a. m. and 4 and 7 p. m. daily:—

Carriages, Horses, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Panthers, Leopards, Shetland Ponies, Zebras, Ostriches, Bears, Birds of various kinds, &c.

The State does not bind itself to accept the highest bid.

VAJ SURASILA,
A. S. TAMBE,
Administrators, Porbandar.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Bombay time), on MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1909, for the SUPPLY of SLUICE VALVES, CAST IRON PIES and SPECIAL CASTINGS, etc., required for laying Mains in A Ward and Dadar Kumbharwada Cross Lane.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tenders, or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted, according to the terms of the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHUNCHPOKLI, 5TH MAY, 1909.

NORTH-WESTERN RAIWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Unclimbable paling etc" are invited and will be received in the Chief Storekeeper's Office N. W. Railway, Lahore, up to 12 noon on 17th May, 1909, (at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present) for about 5,000 feet of complete unclimbable paling 5 feet high, also about 10,000 poles or uprights for same. The fencing and poles are commonly known as "Bains" Type, and tenderers must submit drawings of what they offer. The fencing will be ordered from time to time as required and it will not be compulsory to order the whole of the quantities mentioned, more or less being ordered in accordance with actual requirements. The whole of the complete fencing and poles must be of country manufacture and will be subjected to inspection and tests during process of manufacture in accordance with rules laid down by Government. Tenderers should state at what places or in what works they propose to manufacture the fencing offered. The quotations for complete fencing must be per running foot and for poles at a rate per ton F. O. R. at station of delivery. No particular form of tender is necessary. The Manager reserves the right to call upon the successful tenderers to sign an agreement and deposit security which may amount to 10 per cent. of the total amount of agreement, but does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, 29th April, 1909.

SWEDESHI CLOTH DEPOT.

THE Public is notified herahy that the GOODS Manufactured at The Manekji Petit Mills, The Bomanji Petit Mills, The Dinshawji Petit Mills, The Faramji Petit Mills and the Emperor Edward Mills, can be had from SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, at his Shop in Ganeshwadi, near Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, and also from his Shop at Calcutta, No. 65-3 Pacha Gally.

THE LIST OF THE GOODS OBTAINABLE :—

Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoters, Dhotis, Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Suzi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Garnesys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Chadders, Cheaks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

HEAD OFFICE:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
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BRANCH :—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
65-3, Pacha Gally, Calcutta.

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toolyguage Calcutta.

NOTICE.

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FIVE THOUSAND FEET OF THE LATEST COMICS EACH SHOW.
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AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1909.

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TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 15TH MAY,
on the 116th Infantry Ground, Marine Lines,
at 5-30,
WILL BE A

CHARITY MATCH.

The Proceeds will be divided among the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION AND THE SOLDIERS' HOME, Colaba.

By kind permission of the Officers, the band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will provide a programme of Music during the evening under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
First Enclosure, Re. 1.
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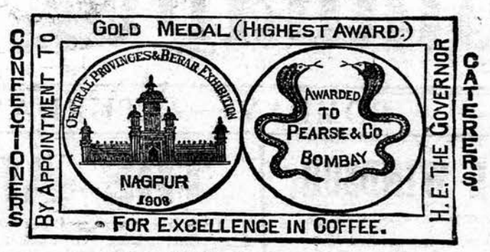

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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has fully established its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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SUPERIOR WATER-PROOF CANVAS.

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AUCTION SALE OF 400 TONS BENGAL STEAM COAL.

Sale THIS DAY, SATURDAY, at our Rooms.

Under instructions from the Captain and owner of the s.s. "Askehall," Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank street, Fort, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following lot of Bengal Steam Coal now lying in the bunkers of the above steamer, which lies off the Ballard Bunder in the stream, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th May.

The above coal can be inspected by the intending purchasers before the time of sale on the steamer.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale and the balance to be paid and the coal taken delivery of before 6 p. m. on MONDAY next.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH MAY, 1909.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907	£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS :—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Munjid. Post No. 9.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., CO OMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, at Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10, Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

BRANDY AGENT WANTED

BY one of the eldest and most important firms in COGNAC, which has obtained many awards at the Principal Exhibitions, holds a large Stock of Vintage Brandies of the best years since 1821, and whose * and * * * Brandies are celebrated all over the World. Offers with references to 304 Poste Restante, COGNAC, France.

FOR SALE,
(Owner having another Car.)

ORLEANS CAR seated for Five, 4-Cylinder 12-15 H. P. Always driven by owner. Completely overhauled in good running condition. Stepney wheel — Speedometer &c., Rs. 3,000. Apply to.—

Lt-Col. COLLIE,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 90. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front, Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120 Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register is put of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposits of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good persons security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCIES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who take them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Sold by all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Established over a Century.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Subscription.	Rate.	Discount.	Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20	0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11	0
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Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2	6

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30	0
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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cuthbush, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 140 deck passengers.

THE steamer Hilgien, 2,772 tons, Captain S Pillford, sailed on Friday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Islami 1,604 tons, Captain J Hannah sailed on Friday for Zamibar &c., with a general cargo and 96 deck passengers.

THE P & O. Co's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

THE Steamer Britannia, 1,969 tons, Captain T Halse, sailed on Friday for Mauritius via Karachi with a general cargo and 52 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ..Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge.Survey St
R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 14.

Ashchall.....2762Fell .....T Morrison & Co
Remo.....1899Stockwell .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Belle of France2468Sergill ..... K Nixon & Co
Ballochmyle.....2105Williamson .....K Nixon & Co
Elax...2571Milner .....W & A Graham & Co
Harleaden.....2724Gray .....K Nixon & Co
Muidari.....1563deLorne.....B & P S N Co
Hoseiace.....1800Jourdan .....B & P S N Co
Greenbank.....2474Harrison .....
Ipswich.....B & P S N Co
Juba.....184Wilson .....E A Protectorate
Kt Templar .....4601Billett ...Antwerp &c...K N & Co
Pondo.....1723Buskitt .....R A Willis
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Salsette.....2391Lewellin .....Aden .....15-5 P & O Co
Salil.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathgarry.....2466Stanhope ....W & A Graham & Co
Umhloti.....1308 Clarke .....K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Fife...2494A Harrison Hull ...22-5 W & A G & Co
2 Costalia.....401Hamilton .....Liverpool.....15-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino.....2684Maganzini.....Genoa.....15-5 Florio & R S N Co
4 Ischia...2481Belsito Hongkong 17-5F & R S N Co
5 Wellington 3676 Evans .. Hamburg .....22-5..... J Mackintosh & Co
6 Djibouti...2397 James ...Marseilles...31-5K N & Co
7 Bohemia .....2305...Dobcevich ... Trieste.....15-5... A Lloyds S N Co
8 King Robert...2514Dower Antwerp 22-5 K N & Co
9 Elysia...3904Haig...Liverpool25-5 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Egypt41798ummers...London 22-5 P & O Co
12 Harewood....1998Francis...Hull22-5 W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Clan Maclean....2922Young.....Malabar Coast...20-5 F Muir & Co
B Visigath...3613Ru'e...Amsterdam...and Leghorn..... 25-5 Ralli Bros
C & R Vigo...3020Harbord...Karachi 21-5 F Muir & Co
D & E Culna3963Maclachlan...Antwerp...17-5M M & Co
F Planet Neptune...2321Pilce Dunkirk 15-5F Muirs Co
F Colombo Mars.....2319Winckler...Kobe .....15-5 N Y Kaisha
G Abouker.....2345Young.....Dunkirk...20-5 W & A Graham & Co
Q Ahmadi...1640 Hughes Jeddah...17-5 B & P S N Co
N [illegible]....2706 Carr...Mostyn Deep.....B A Willis

Offside O

G Moshtari...1110Grees ..Mauritius 26-5 B & P S N Co

M W D D

Devanha4785Hayward.....Shanghai 26-5 P &O S N Co
Nairuug .....2862Corkhill .....T Morrison & Co

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Salsette s.....	Lewellin	Aden, May 9

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Linga s	Cathbush	Karachi
	Hilgien s	Pillford	Hull, &c
	Islami s	Hannah	Zanzibar, &c
	Britannia s.....	Halse	Mauritius, &c
	Goldenfels s	Hooper.....	Rangoon

The steamer Djibouti, for Havre, &c, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Assaye, with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a. m. on Monday the 17th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
6	Irismere	Calcutta
7	Blackwell	London
7	Comedian	Delagoa Bay
8	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
10	Matiana	London
10	Uganda	Rangoon
11	Pentalcta	Rangoon
11	Lawada	Calcutta
11	Anatolia	Coast
11	Scalda	Moulmein
11	Clan Shaw	Coast
12	Palitana	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—416 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Elysia s—100 bales cotton, 3,240 cwts cottonseed, 36,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 20,080 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—430 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 155 cwts turmeric, 21 cwts cardemum seed, G Suchedina and Co; 412 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas and Co; 63 cwts condiments, N K Jussawalla.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—275 casks salted skins, Max Klein.

FOR HULL.

Fify s—117 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee; 16,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, G Madhowji and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, R Dreyfus and Co.
Harwood s—532 cwts wheat, 11,520 cwts castorseed, 5,803 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Vige s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Abouker s—440 bales cotton, Diwakar and Co.
Kt Templar s—14,370 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 330 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

King Robert s—1,008 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 100 bales cottonwaste, N Damji; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 220 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 50 bales cotton-waste, T Canji; 500 cwts myrabolams, T V and Godse Bros.
Culna s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 165 bales cotton, B Spinner and Co; 234 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, and 1,500 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—165 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 110 bales cotton, the New Mofussil Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—5,000 cwts cottonseed, 5,140 cwts linseed, 6,026 cwts, rapeseed, 500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Djoubouti s—176 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 15 bales hemp, B Reeves and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—32 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 350 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—1,800 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—1,000 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

A CLOSE SEASON FOR SNAILS.

THE railway porter's famous doubts about the tortoise, which he eventually classified as a "hinsect," are almost outdone by the French Department of Agriculture's ruling as to the edible snail. Owing to the improvident consumption of this—well, shall we say, this beast?—a close time for it is urgently demanded in its native Burgundy. But, after long cogitation, the Department has decided that close times are only for game and fish, and that a snail is neither, but merely an "agricultural parasite," which as such may be legally destroyed at any season. From some points of view, the ruling is unanswerable. French sportsmen do not "chase" the snail with dog and gun, nor do they angle for him with gentles or flies. But to dismiss so carefully nurtured a creature as an "agriculturatral parasite" is distinctly unjust to the "unhappy mollusc," as the "Telegraph's" correspondent calls him. It is to be hoped that a special law may be passed for the edible snail's protection. He is too tasty to remain at the mercy of dictionary pedantries.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m, of the 14th May 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	13	9	40 p.m.	8	37
Teheran ...	14	11	40 a. m.	1	43
Suez	1	2	10 p. m.	...	49

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (22-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Saigon Bangkok route Interrupted (16-5-09.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 13th May.

79. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 5549 Vol P W Cresswell, "G" Coy from 15th May to 14th August 1909.

81. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company :—

No 6611 Vol J P Barrett.
No 6612 Vol A A Miles.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

FROM the 1st to the 7th instant, 8 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 263 Hindus and 54 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 338. The death-rate was 34-5 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 36-6. The deaths are thus classified: Small-pox, 4; fevers, 89; bowel-complaints, 35; and other causes, 210.

STONE IN THE KIDNEY.
AGONISING BLADDER DISORDERS.

Mr. James Moss resides at 65, Brace Street Walsall, England, and is highly respected. Speaking of his terrible suffering from stone in the kidney—one of the most agonising of all diseases—he says:—"I have passed three stones as large as a good sized pea, and I have often gone over a day without passing kidney secretions.

"I suffered over a year, and have had to keep to my bed a fortnight at time.

"There were cruel pains in my back and loins, nd the secretions were thick and not clear. The agony I suffered when passing the kidney stones is beyond description; it utterly exhausted me and left me unfit for any thing.

"I have kept quite clear of kidney complaint ever since my cure by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, about which I first told you 3 years ago. I am able to keep to my work regularly—I never lose a minute, and what is more, my work does not wear me out like it used to. There is no urinary trouble at all, and my back is so strong that I am able to enjoy a 20 mile walk.

"I take this opportunity of heartily thanking you for the great benefit I have received from your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Re. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicine P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRANSON—April 23, at Riversdale Cottage, Bourne End, Wiusie, wife of Capt. L. H. Branson, 110th Mahratta Light Inf. of a son.
CULME-SEYMOUR—April 26, at 16 Montpelier Square, S. W., wife of Capt. Michael Culme-Seymour, R. N. of a son.
LAMBERT—April 25, at South Park Farm, Blechingley, wife of Ursula Lambert of a son.
SMITH—April 26, at Oakfield Lodge, Ashtead, Lady Llewellyn Smith, of a son.
CAVELL—April 25, at the Vicarage, Woodford Green, wife of the Rev. Henry T. Cavell, of a daughter.
FORTE—April 25, at 15 Albemarle Street, W., wife of Capt. Herbert A. N. Forte, D.S.O., late 15th East Yorkshire Regt. of a daughter.
OWEN—April 19, at Fontaine Fleurie, Guernsey, wife of Douglas Charles Owen, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.) of a daughter.
PARKS—April 23, at Basedale, Walton-on-Thames, wife of Norris J. Parks, L.D.S. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAIRD—HARMAN-BROWN—April 27, at St. Michael's Church, Coventry, John Stewart Baird, M.A. (Oxon.), to Rachel Louisa (Ray), daughter of Major J. F. Harman-Brown, 5th M.N.I. (retired).
BENNETT—GORDON—April 20, at the Parish Church, Bredon, the Rev. Charles William Bennett to Mabel Annette Gordon, daughter of the late General G. H. Gordon, R.E.
BOVILL—LEY—April 22, at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Carlos Bovill B. A., to V. E. Grace Ley, daughter of the late Col. Hugh H. Ley, 3rd Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.
BOYD—PATTERSON—April 26, at St. John's Church, West Ealing, David Boyd, son of the late Major A. R. A. Boyd, Gordon Highlanders, to Harriet Laura, daughter of Mrs. Patterson.
GREEN—BISDEE—April 21, at Great Amwell, Herts Capt. Malcolm C. A. Green, South Lancashire Regt., to Elsie Guinevere, daughter of Dr. Alfred J. Bisdee.
GRIFFITH—REDPATH—April 22, at Christ Church, Eastbourne, Lieut.-Col. G. R. Griffith, D.S.O., to Alice Maud, daughter of the late Rev. George Drummond Redpath, M.A.
HARDING—BRETFELL—April 20, at St. Peter's, Pedmore, Worcs., Charles Reginald Harding, Captain 3rd (Reserve) batt. East Lancashire Regt., to Ada Gwendoline, daughter of Charles Edward Bretfell.
HUNTER—DUNBAR—April 27, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Robert Cecil, son of Robert Lewin Hanter, to Aileen Edith, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Arbuthnott Dunbar, Gordon Highlanders.
KING—DAVIS—April 24, in St. Mark's Parish Church, Tellington Park, North London, Alexander Holmes King, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. King, to Miss May Davis, daughter of Mr. W. G. Davis, Executive Engineer, W. D., Nizam's Dominions.
ROOME—LLOYD—April 22, at Benwell Parish Church Henry Delacombe Roome, of the Middle Temple barrister-at-law, to Lilian, daughter of Comdr. Edward W. Lloyd, R.N.
WALKER—DONALDSON—April 21, at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, Bertram James Walker to Jose Margaret Donaldson, daughter of Sir George Donaldson.
WHEELER—WALSH—April 21, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Alexander Hamilton Wheeler to Gwladys Mary, daughter of Col. H. A. Walsh, C.B.

DEATHS.

BAZALGETTE—April 21, at Keveral, Exmouth, Cecilia Jane, daughter of the late Col. John Bazalgette.
KELLY—April 25, at 12 St. Michael's Place, Brighton, Adelaide Margaret, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
MODONNELL—April 23, at 24 Brunswick Place, Hove, the Hon. Mark H. H. McDonnell, son of the 10th and brother of the present Earl of Antrim, aged 56.
MORSE—April 23, at Copdock House, Suffolk, Alfred Herbert Morse, J.P., formerly captain in the 96th Regt., aged 67.

ADEN.

DEATH.

TRIGGS.—May 12, at Aden, the wife of Bernard G. Triggs, of Bombay, aged 22.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 7h. 5m. High water, 7-37m., 8-2a. Low water, 2-40m., 1-35a.
The Naigaum Mills Company, 137 Hornby Road, 4 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Final round, Y. M. C. A. vs. Grant Medical College (Charity Match), Marine Lines, 5-30 p. m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, Opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 5m. High water, 8-50m., 8-58a. Low water, 2-31m., 2-42a.

Maxim: "When you call upon a business man, do your business and go about your business and leave him to do his business."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m.; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m.; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m.; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m.; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, May 17.—City of Bombay Buildings Company, Empire Theatre, 5-30 p.m. Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, annual meeting, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.'s office, 6-15 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 9-48m., 9-47a. Low water, 3-15m., 3-36a.
Tuesday, May 18.—Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 10-38m., 10-32a. Low water, 3-57m., 4-27a.
Wednesday, May 19.—Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Sassoon House, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 11-26m., 11-16a. Low water, 4-38m., 5-16a.
Thursday, May 20.—Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 0-12m., 11-50a. Low water, 5-18m., 6-3a.
Friday, May 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 0-56m. Low water, 5-57m., 6-49a.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.—Mr. C. C. Watson has been appointed Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in place of Mr L. Robertson, who has gone back to his former post.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.—Mr. Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid has been appointed a member of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution Bombay, in place of the late Sir Harkisandas Narotamdas, Kt.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Husan Ali Bandi (15) a Bori. The deceased was working at a house under construction near Mastan Tank. He went to wash in the tank in the evening and was shortly afterwards seen by the other workmen struggling in the water. Before any assistance could be rendered the deceased was drowned. His body was taken out by a diver. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE FRANCIS WILLARD MEMORIAL HOME.—A sale of work, including all sorts of fancy articles, will be held at Mrs. Sloane's tent, opposite the Back Bay Swimming Bath, this evening, at 5 o'clock, the proceeds of which will be given to the "Francis Willard Memorial Home" for aged and friendless women.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Poomibai (6), a Hindu child, who was playing near her hut in Bhoiwada Road, near Matunga, suddenly went crying to her mother in the kitchen. On her hand being examined, two little marks were discovered on the second and the little finger. Her father was sent for, but before he arrived the child died. It was afterwards ascertained that the child died from snake-bite.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Bhawani Shrawan (40), a Hindu, was sleeping in a loft in a house in Kazi Sayed street on Thursday night. A large quantity of fuel was stored in the loft and the weight being too much, about one o'clock yesterday morning the beams supporting the loft gave way and the structure came down. The man was buried under the debris and when extricated he was found dead. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Iolanthe ..... Sullivan
Overture.....	Zampa ..... Herold
Song	Violets ..... Ellen Wrig
Selection.....	The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
Valse	Estudiantina ..... Waldteufel
Selection.....	The Merry Widow ..... F. Lebar
Serenade	La Paloma ..... Yardier

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p. m. (S.T.) to-morrow, Sunday :—

March.....	Libas ..... Le Thiere
Overture	Henry VIII ..... Herold
Selection	Princess Ida ..... Sullivan
Valse Militaire.....	Meissler
Selection	La Fille du Tambour Major ..... Offenbach
Graceful Dance.....	Solomon
Galop.....	The Motor ..... Taylor

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Libua ..... Le Thiere
Overture	Henry VIII ..... Herold
Selection	La Fille du Tambour Major ..... Offenbach
Valse Militaire	Meissler
Selection	Princess Ida ..... Sullivan
Graceful Dance.....	Solomon

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Excelsior Cinematograph.

ON Thursday night the Proprietors of the Excelsior Cinematograph generously gave a special performance on behalf of the funds of the "Soldiers' Home," which has just been established at Colaba. The Band of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment attended and performed a choice selection of music in the garden. The Proprietors and organisers of the charity were gratified by a packed attendance and the whole entertainment was a great success. The proceeds, which amounted to Rs. 519-8-0, have since been paid in at the offices of the "Bombay Gazette" and have been forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer of the Institution. To the Proprietors of the Excelsior Cinematograph a special acknowledgment is due for their having come to the aid of a purely British institution, and we feel sure that all Britishers are grateful to them for the excellent spirit they have shewn.

The Management are presenting a new programme from this evening, which includes, in addition to several very comic films, the tragic story of Beatrice Cenci, which constitutes a series of living photographs of the highest historical and dramatic interest. The most exciting story of Cartouche, the King of Thieves, who started as the Chief of Brigands at the age of 20 and after many exciting adventures, and a violent combat, is taken prisoner, tried, and condemned forms another subject. Another film pictures the Fairy tale of Cupid's four darts in which Cupid is sent down from the summits of Olympia to the earth to sow the seed of love amongst mankind and faithfully carries out his mission, while he disdainfully shrinks from those on whose face and hair time has left his mark. There is also an excellent film describing with splendid effect a trip to the Niagara Falls. The Pavilion will doubtless again be crowded every night to witness such interesting and exciting scenes.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.

"Beatiful Scotland" will be the principal subject this evening, when the weekly change of programme takes place at Middleton's Moving pictures. A series of pictures will be shown illustrating some of the finest stretches of scenery in the Highlands. Particularly beautiful films are the "Moonlight Sail on Loch Lomend," and "A Herd of Highland Cattle." There will also be views of the principal streets and buildings of Edinburgh and Glasgow, as well as of the Clyde shipyards. The remainder of an excellent miscellaneous programme includes pictures of a Cowboy's wedding, coloured views of the Victoria Falls, and a number of humorous subjects.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF 1, 2, 3 SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S

INEXPENSIVE AND SMART

NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at 59, ESPLANADE ROAD, and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 16, CHOWRINGHEE.

MARION CRAWFORD'S "MR. ISAACS."

The Experiences of Mr. A. M. Jacob.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read a paragraph in your esteemed paper of yesterday, in which you reproduce a statement from the "Sporting Times," which says: "Where Jacob is now, no one seems to know. A great law-suit which he won heralded his disappearance from Simla." This reads as if I had made a fortune out of that suit, and retired to some corner of the world to enjoy it. But in order that any misapprehension may be set right, I have addressed a letter to the Editor of the "Sporting Times" in reply to his remarks, of which I enclose a copy for such use as you may think necessary to make of it.—Yours, &c.,

A. M. JACOB.

Esplanade Hotel, 14th May.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE SPORTING TIMES".

Sir,—I read a paragraph in your esteemed paper of the 17th April 1909, in which you alluded to my having won the criminal case instituted by the Nizam of Hyderabad against me, and you concluded by saying that it "heralded my disappearance from Simla." In justice and fairness to myself I wish to state that I have not "disappeared" from Simla under any other influence than that the force of circumstances have left me no other alternative; for after being declared innocent of the charges that were levelled against me by the officials of the Nizam Government, with the sanction of, if not instigated by, Lord Lansdowne's Government, the same Government of India that fostered that prosecution refused to sanction the recourse that would otherwise be open to me of filing a Civil Suit against the Nizam, for the balance of 23 lakhs due to me for the Diamond, for refund of the expenses of my defence, and for damages for the wrong that I suffered. Hence I was pushed into a corner, because I spent little short of four lakhs of rupees—all the available cash I had—in my defence and had paid the full value and cost of the Diamond to Messrs. Pittar Meverseu and Co., and not being able to get the balance from the Nizam, I had no capital left to carry on my business.

I was obliged then to mortgage my stock to push my business; but, to my surprise, I found that the Foreign Department of the Government of India had boycotted me, through their Political Officers in Native States, my principal constituents. This so thoroughly and effectually crippled me that I found I could not hold out any longer, and I eventually left Simla; and what is more, I received a letter from Sir William (then Mr.) Cunningham, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, informing me that I was not to visit Hyderabad. Under such an authoritative prohibition, I could not do otherwise than keep away from Hyderabad and as it is a well known fact that, except one's cause is favoured by under-strappers or the Residency, no letter or petition could reach the Nizam, hence I knew it would be futile to make a demand on the Nizam, particularly as the Courts of Justice had been closed to me.

Subsequently, when Lord Curzon assumed the Viceroyalty, Lady Curzon did me the honour of a visit to inspect my collection of Curios and articles of Virtu, and on my acquainting her with the story of my case she advised me to petition His Excellency and relate the facts to him, which I did. This was in 1898. It appears that as a result of the enquiries Lord Curzon instituted, the Foreign Office reported that no Resident at Hyderabad had taken any action to prevent my visiting Hyderabad. This repudiation of my complaint, that I had been excluded from Hyderabad, was communicated to me by a letter from Sir Walter (then Mr.) Lawrence, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, whereupon I called on him and showed him Sir William Cunningham's prohibitory order, which he at once took to Lord Curzon, who was in the adjoining room, and on his return he informed me that the Viceroy was furious about the Foreign Office having misled him; and on a further reference that he made to them, he received the reply that as Sir William Cunningham had not left a copy of his letter in the office, they were ignorant of the order." It is necessary to explain that at the time of this discovery, Sir Hugh Barnes was the Foreign Secretary. His Excellency then passed the order that "I was permitted to visit wherever Her Majesty's flag was flying, Hyderabad (Deccan) included."

I accordingly visited Hyderabad in 1899 and was sent for by Sir Trevor (then Mr.) Plowden, who asked me why I had come to Hyderabad. I replied that I had come to recover the balance of my claim, which seemed to annoy him, and he replied in an angry and aggressive tone: "Not in my time: if Lord Curzon shoves you down my throat, I shall not swallow you." I made the mistake then, instead of trying to conciliate him, of retoring that "he would be off in two months." He exclaimed: "Will I? We shall see." Then he wrote something on a piece of paper and dropped it into the tray on his desk, and I left him.

I remained in Hyderabad for five years and repeatedly petitioned the Nizam for payment hoping that His Highness' sense of fair play and justice would influence him to pay me at least a portion of my claim, but I received no response—my existence, like my claim, was ignored. I fully realised that hope deferred waiteth long, and I practically struggled against hope, living on the flotsam and jetsam of the past as best I could; finally, not being able to meet the Bank's claim for interest on the mortgage of my house and other property which they held, they sold me up while I was yet in Hyderabad and left me ruined.

I then came to Bombay to try and earn a living and commenced dealing in Old China with the assistance of some kind and sympathetic friends who came to my rescue, and since then my life has been a struggle against fearful odds. In this wretched condition I have spent the last five years of my life and find myself at the age of 60 years eking out an existence, while the Nizam owes me, both legally and morally, a sum of 23 lakhs of rupees, the Dholpore State about four lakhs, and another Indian Potentate (who is a constellation in both the English and Indian firmaments) three lakhs. I cannot have recourse to law against any of them, because there is a provision in the (Indian) Civil Procedure Code which renders Native Chiefs immune from process of law for the recovery of claims against them; but the same law allows them to impale British subjects on false charges and claims, without their incurring any penalties for an abuse of the British Laws which they put in operation against those less exclusively placed than themselves.

Unfortunately for me, when I decided to make India my domicile, I formally naturalised myself as a British subject, but look on that document now as anything but evidence of the wisdom it exhibited on my part; for, strange to relate, European foreigners who have similarly had cause to complain against Native Chiefs through their Consuls, have invariably received redress as a result of their Consul's representations to the Government of India, who bring their power and influence into use in the case of foreigners to effect a settlement; while the Britisher is ignored and the non-intervention of his Government is the rule and not the exception.

I need hardly add that I have petitioned Lord Minto twice about my Dholpore claim without any result, probably because I am too insignificant a being for his notice and have not a friendly M. P. to urge my claims on the Home Government and place my case before the British Public at the Bar of the House of Commons, from which honourable forum the glorious virtues of British justice and fair play are ventilated and vindicated.

You have now a summary of cause and effect as to my enforced exit from Simla, where I made my home, but I feel that some explanation is necessary as to the circumstances under which I incurred the resentment of certain entities in the Indian Political Department, which will be found in the following facts: In 1875 during the commission for the trial of the Gaekwar for an attempt on the life of the British Resident (Colonel Phayre), two Native Chiefs (the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Jeypore) having been appointed members of that Commission, I was A. D. C. to the Maharajah of Jeypore and accompanied him to Baroda, breaking journey en route at Agra, where I put up at an hotel. There I met at the table d'hote a commercial agent, and a discussion casually took place about us on the trial of the Gaekwar, in course of which he condemned the Gaekwar. I however expressed the opinion that the Gaekwar was no more guilty than he or I was. There was also at the table d'hote a gentleman whom I did not know, who after dinner asked me to accompany him to his room, which gave me the impression that he was a detective. I however followed him and as soon as we were seated he asked me what my reason was for the opinion I had expressed so definitely that the Gaekwar was innocent. I replied that he had the advantage of me and that I wished to know who he was, whereupon he gave me his card, which bore the name "Colonel Charles Napier Sturt, 61 St. James' Street, or Guard's Club, Pall Mall, London." I said: "Oh, you are a Colonel in the Guards." He said: "Yes, but that does not matter. I am the brother-in-law of Lord Northbrook, who married my sister. She is dead and I am in India to see my neice, Miss Emma Baring." I then gave him my reasons (too lengthy to detail), which seemed to satisfy him. He thereafter left by that night's train for Delhi, where Lord Northbrook was holding a Durbar for the Punjab Chiefs (March 1875). The next day, at 4-30 p.m., I received a wire from him stating: "Come up—your expenses will be paid," and I obtained permission from my employer (the Maharajah of Jeypore) and went to Delhi. On arrival there I was taken to the Viceroy's Private Secretary (then Captain Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer), and narrated what I had stated to Colonel Sturt. Captain Baring left me and soon after I was summoned to the presence of the Viceroy (Lord Northbrook), to whom I repeated the statement. The Viceroy then put me a few questions about Native States and I was allowed to retire. On my return to Agra the next day I received a letter from Colonel Sturt, which stated, amongst other things, that if at any time I become aware of any case of oppression on the part of British Officers towards Native Rulers, I was to bring the facts to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy through the Private Secretary, provided they were brief and genuine. Upon this, knowing in course of my travels that there were several such cases, I resigned my employment with Jeypore and the first case that I represented was that of Gujrah Begum of Dholpore, whose property and villages had been confiscated by Colonel Denehey. My representation was found to be correct and I had the gratification of having her property restored to her. This was followed by several other cases of mal-administration, in which I succeeded and materially incurred their resentment.

I occupied the same fiduciary position during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, and I had the privilege of rendering the Government of India a special service during his regime thus: when the Afghan War took place in 1878 and the British troops were at the entrance of the Khyber Pass, they had no information as to the extent to which Ali Musjid was fortified and hesitated from making an assault. I however discovered through a Native named Murdhan Ali Khan, that the position in Ali Musjid was very weak, and personally informed Lord Lytton of the fact, who ordered Sir Sam Browne to make the assault, and by two o'clock the next morning Ali Musjid was in the hands of the British, for which I neither asked nor received anything.

My position with the Government of India was, under all these circumstances, one of considerable trust and responsibility, until, in pursuing a case in connection with a certain Native State, the petition that was submitted contained the words: "Will the Government of India tell us why Currency Notes of the value of seven lakhs had been bought by that State?" which Lord Lytton thought was a charge against the Political Agent of receiving a bribe. His Excellency expressed this to Sir (then Colonel) Owen Burne, and I was informed that no more petitions from me would be received. When I appealed to the Viceroy against this order, which I said took away my means of livelihood, Colonel Burne said: "You told me once that you understood precious stones: why don't you start dealing in them," which may be taken as the origin of my business as a jeweller. It is not pleasant to enlarge on one's services and the obligations that are incurred thereby, but with such a record as this—Ali Musjid alone—I think I am entitled to say that while never receiving recognition of my services to the State, I have been most unjustly and inconsiderately treated by the Government of India. The unfortunate petition that contained the reference to Currency Notes which brought about my dismissal was not written by me as I could not write English at that time. It was written for me in a hurry by a third party whom I paid for writing my letters in English

THE NAVAL CRISIS.

The Imperial Defence Committee.

London, April 30.

The Prime Minister, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Crewe Mr. Haldane, and Lord Morley constitute the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence to investigate the question of the disposition and organisation of the Home Fleets.

The Sub-Committee held its first meeting at the offices of the Committee in Whitehall Gardens on April 27. The proceedings were private, but it was understood that the Prime Minister, Sir E. Grey, Lord Crewe, Mr. Haldane, and Lord Morley, the Members of the Sub-Committee, were in attendance; that the meeting lasted from half-past eleven to a quarter to one; and that there were also present Mr. McKenna, Sir John Fisher, Sir Charles Ottley (secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence), and—during part of the sitting, at any rate—Lord Charles Beresford.

The sitting of the Sub-Committee was resumed on April 28. Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, Lord Morley, Sir E. Grey, and Mr. Haldane were present; and, as on the previous day, Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. McKenna, Sir John Fisher, and Sir Charles Ottley attended. Lord Charles Beresford's statement to the Prime Minister was further considered, and the deliberations lasted two hours.

In reply to Mr. Gretton, Mr. Asquith states that the names of those who, for the time being are regularly summoned by the Prime Minister to meetings of the Imperial Defence Committee, are as follows:—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary of State for India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord, the Director of Naval Intelligence, the Chief of the General Staff, the Director of Military Operations, Lord Esher, General Sir John French, Inspector-General of the Forces and Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson.

THE NAVY COMMITTEE AND LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

The meeting of the Parliamentary Navy Committee, which was held on April 23 at the House of Commons, was very largely attended by members owing to the announcement that Lord Charles Beresford would attend and that he would, so far as was desirable, answer the questions of members who desired to know his views on the position of the Home Fleets. Mr. Bellairs presided, and there were about seventy members present, representing all sections of the House, except the Nationalist and Labour parties. Lord Charles Beresford, who was received with cheers, having been introduced by the chairman, first addressed the meeting.

Lord Charles Beresford, it is understood, the "Times" states, perfaced his remarks by pointing out that the Admiralty were absolutely within their rights in having relieved him of his command. The fact that he had been relieved of his command had left in his mind no feeling of animosity. He is further understood to have said that at the present juncture he felt it his duty to disassociate himself altogether from any of the political parties. Were he now to consent to become a political candidate, or to express his willingness to stand as a candidate his recent action might be represented as that of a partisan. In reality, his action had been dictated solely by his desire to remain a servant of the State, although no longer an officer of the Navy. Having that aim in view, he had thought it his proper course to write to the Prime Minister and submit his views on the present condition of the Fleet which had been under his command for two years. In doing so, his intention was, not to deal with the future necessities of our Navy in the North Sea, but to report on the present condition of the Home Fleets. In referring to the condition and maintenance of the Home Fleets and their preparedness for war in relation to the expenditure made upon them, Lord Charles Beresford is understood to have used the phrase that he would undertake to prove their condition was a fraud upon the nation, a phrase which he subsequently slightly modified. Having referred to the ineffectiveness of the Home Fleets, he stated that the Prime Minister, who retained his letter for twelve days while it was under consideration, had met him in the fairest possible spirit. The right hon. gentleman offered an inquiry, over which he would preside, an inquiry which would be divided into seven sections. He felt that it would not be keeping faith with the Prime Minister to disclose, even at that meeting, what the exact scope of the inquiry was, but such questions as he felt at liberty to answer he would answer if hon. members desired to elucidate the position.

Various questions were then put to Lord Charles Beresford, some of which he declined to answer. It is stated that one pronouncement which he made was that the authorities in this country were equally well-informed as to the German programme and intentions in 1909 as in 1907. He also expressed his views with regard to the "Dreadnought" type, upon which, as has for some time been known, he does not look with complete favour. On this occasion he is understood to have said that while "Dreadnoughts" were unquestionably the most formidable ships in the world, they could not, owing to their size, and the difficulty of management, be utilised for some of the effective purposes for which ordinary battleships were to be used. He is also stated to have discounted the idea of sea-fights taking place at a distance of 7,000 yards, such engagements being unlikely to be of a serious nature. Lord Charles Beresford particularly desired that his answers dealing with matters which it was desirable to keep secret should not be disclosed, and in this summary of the proceedings these answers have not been given. There was an animated discussion on some of these matters. At the close of the meeting the members present were pledged to secrecy as to the proceedings.

Among those present were :—Major Anstruther-Gray, Mr. Ashley, Sir F. Banbury, Mr. Beck, Mr. Bellairs, Sir A. Bignold, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Carlile, Mr. Cave, Mr. E. Cecil, Capt. Cline, Mr. Cochrane, Capt. Craig, Sir H. Craik, Sir F. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Fell, Mr. Gretton, Mr. Leverton Harris, Sir R. Hobart, Mr. J. F. Hope, Mr. Lee, Col. Lockwood, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Joynson-Hicks, Mr. Middlemore, Capt. Morrison-Bell, Mr. Pike Pease, Mr. Pretyman, Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. Ridsdale, Lord Ronaldshay, Sir Berkeley Sheffield, Mr. Stanier, the Hon. A. Stanley, Mr. Staveley-Hill, Sir E. Tennant, Mr. Thornton, Sir J. Batty Tuke, Mr. J. Walton, Col. Warde, Lord Winterton and Mr. Younger.

"To the above the "Times" of April 26th adds :—"The report of the proceedings at the meeting of the Parliamentary Navy Committee, which was given in our column on Saturday, may perhaps, without indiscretion, be supplemented in one particular, as the information will be of especial interest in naval circles. We understand that Lord Charles Beresford stated that with the exception of commanders, he would be able to call what witnesses he chose to give evidence before the Sub-Committee of the Defence Committee in support of the statements he has made to the Government as to the readiness for war of the Home Fleets during the last two years. He added that an arrangement has been made to guard against the possibility of the evidence given by junior officers exercising a prejudicial influence on their career. With this end in view every officer called on to give evidence will receive from the Sub-Committee a guarantee of personal indemnity, so that he may rest assured that he will in no way suffer in the Service on account of the evidence he adduces. The subject of the "Dreadnought" type was under discussion by the meeting for close on a quarter of an hour, but all that it is advisable to say upon the subject has been given."

NO DOCKS FOR "DREADNOUGHTS."

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Standard" writing on April 26, says :—

"The admissions of Mr. McKenna" would serve as the title of a pamphlet. We had more to-day—and they were like the unintended flares of searchlights on national weakness. How many dry docks are there on the East Coast in which a dreadnaged and flooded "Dreadnought" could enter, and how many such dry docks are there in Germany? That was the question. We had none, said Mr. McKenna; "but there are understood to be five in Germany." he added, as though he would minimise the fact. "And are the Admiralty taking any steps to provide docks?" inquired Mr. Wilfrid Ashley, rather naive in his manner. "Oh" observed Mr McKenna, airily, and to indicate that he was really amazed at the lack of knowledge on the other side of the House, "it is a matter of common knowledge that they are taking steps at Rosyth." Yes," sounded a chorus of voices, "and that dock will be ready in seven years."

Sir George Doughty, the ever-watchful member for Grimsby, put in a word concerning the suitability of Immingham on the Humber for a big dock. Of course—of course; Mr. McKenna had the matter in full consideration. Then he was asked how many dry docks capable of accommodating "Dreadnoughts" we would have in the North Sea in 1916 to balance the seven which Germany will have at that date. Mr. McKenna skipped. "But shall we then be inferior or not?" demanded Mr. Middlemore. "It is impossible to say what number we shall have in 1916," answered Mr. McKenna, still airily, "because we cannot say how many are to be built." "How many shall we have in 1912?" asked Sir Gilbert Parker, endeavouring to bring the First Lord within range. That depended on the number of floating docks, was the reply. He mentioned also, in reply to Mr. Middlemore, that the designs for the two floating docks provided for in the Navy Estimates for 1909-10 capable of accommodating "Dreadnoughts" were under consideration.

A MISTAKEN VIEW OF "DREADNOUGHTS."

Admiral Sir William R. Kennedy, K.C.B., has written as follows in reply to a correspondent :—

"I certainly agree with those who think that our Navy ought to be strengthened in order to raise it above the two-Power standard. At the same time I consider it is mistake to suppose that only "Dreadnoughts" are of any use, and that all the splendid battleships prior to that ship are only fit for the scrapheap. I cannot understand the attitude of the Labour members in opposing the immediate construction of more battleships seeing that it would give employment to many deserving men, except that there are some misguided people who object to any expenditure on either the Navy or Army, and do not believe in the possibility of invasion. I do not believe in any great harm being done by aeroplanes or dirigible balloons. Experience proves that bombarding cities does comparatively little harm; but at the same time it would not be safe to ignore them, as we don't want an enemy sailing over our cities and dropping bombs, and therefore we must be prepared to meet them with like weapons. As to shooting at them, that is all nonsense, as every shot or shell fired at them would come down again and do more harm to friends than foes. In conclusion, I do not think invasion possible so long as we keep the Navy up to the mark, supplemented by a strong force on shore, which latter can only be acquired by compulsory service, which is bound to come, and the sooner the better."

LORD DERBY AT BURNLEY.

On April 24 the Earl of Derby opened a Conservative bazaar at Burnley, Mr. Arbuthnot, the prospective Conservative candidate was in the chair. Lord Derby said the supreme question of the moment was our naval superiority. It was not a question of having our Navy in the position that so many of their opponents wished to keep it, of doing this if some other Power did something else we must have our Navy in such a position of superiority as compared with any two other nations that would leave no doubt whatever as to the result. (Cheers.) It had been said that some of them would squeal when the Budget was presented as having to pay so much for the Navy. He did not believe there was a single man in the empire who would grudge a single penny towards keeping up the Navy in the superior position it had enjoyed for so many centuries. It was essential not only for our honour but for our very existence, and they, as Unionists, must insist in every legitimate and constitutional way that a Government placed in power—he would almost say by a chance majority—should not have it in their power, by the aid of that majority, to whittle away the naval supremacy of this country, in which we were all so vitally interested. He had been blamed for speaking out frankly, but he did think they ought to adopt any constitutional method they could to enable the people, now that they had the facts before them, to say whether they were satisfied with the security which the Government offered at the present moment for (Cheers.) We must have a Navy not only sufficient all emergencies in times of war, but also one which would give us ample security for our commerce in times of peace and also security for our food supplies, without which, in a very short time, we should be starved out of existence.

DR. MACNAMARA ON GERMAN COMPETITION.

Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, speaking at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, to a "P.S.A." meeting, over which Mr. J. Hoffmung Goldsmid, Unionist candidate for North Camberwell, presided, said that the recent discussion regarding national defence was simply an expression of the most elementary principle of self-preservation. Four out of every five loaves of bread were, in this country, made from wheat carried over sea, and our workers depended also for their daily occupation upon the prompt and safe delivery day by day of sea-borne raw and partially manufactured materials. Therefore to every class of the British people the necessity to keep the British Navy in a position of unchallenged and unchallengeable supremacy was vital, and to no class more vital than the working class. For all of them the sheet anchor of national safety was the Navy. But, for goodness' sake, let not the problem of its strength and efficiency drift into a mere party issue. (Cheers.) They were bound to maintain the greatest navy in the world to defend, to protect, and to stand sentinel. That they had such a Navy he could insist with special authority, and that its maintenance insufficient and unimpaired strength was assured he could say with equal authority. (Cheers.) Yes, but was that enough? When they had got the strongest and the best ships in the world, manned by hardy, enduring, gallant, resourceful sailors, did they think the task complete? So as physical superiority was the governing force of the universe, so long would the British people come out on top. But that governing force was changing with a rapidly increasing momentum. The electrician, the scientist, the chemist, these were the revolutionaries who were silently upsetting the established order of things. The fault of the British people was that they did not adapt themselves quickly enough to changing conditions. The one thing they really did understand was the science and art of physical defence. That had put us where we are, and if the world would only stand still it would keep us where we are. We must add to our physical attributes trained intellectualism and scientific treatment of the daily problems of sociology, or we should be left in the rear. Take Germany, "that great, friendly, and progressive nation." (Hear, hear.) They had recently taken great interest in Germany, taken note of her intention to equip a great and powerful fleet, but let them also keep their eye on Germany in regard to other things. Let them study her treatment of her children—(cheers)—her care for adults in her schemes of national insurance against times of sickness and unemployment, and the thoroughness and sincerity that her people put into everything they do. (Hear, hear.) Let them make their defensive forces abundantly strong by all means, but let them also deem it not less vital that they should have a two-Power standard in their schemes of education, in their schemes for handling the ever-growing and ever-perplexing social and industrial problems of the day, and in the alertness, adaptability, and thoroughness with which they tackled the problems of trade and merchandise. If they neglected these things the silent changes going on in the world would have set all their splendid courage and endurance at nought, and their years would have passed as a tale that was told. (Cheers.)

LORD BRASSEY ON THE NAVY.

Lord Brassey was the guest of the evening at the annual dinner of the Margate Chamber of Commerce, and in responding to the toast of his health referred to the traditional connection of his office as Lord Warden with the Navy. All the authorities, he said, were agreed, that we were up to the two-Power standard, and we had now a new and almost unlimited source of power, for it was seen that we were not "the lone mother of dead empires." To weld into one body all the strength of the empire was a task which should early engage the best statesmanship we possessed. We had to lay down more ships. We must increase the votes for new construction. We should this year have seven ships completed, but we had too few of the new type in construction. If the two-Power standard was to be maintained we must lay down two ships to one. We could build in one year the hulls and engines of twenty "Dreadnoughts." We could manufacture armour for ten ships, and guns and gun-mountings for seven. He approved of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Government and expressed regret at the differences of opinion which had long existed between Lord Charles Beresford and Sir John Fisher, but thought the Committee would show that both had done good service, and might recommend that the Admiralty should return to the former system under administration be, as formerly, a board and not, as in later years, an autocracy. The inquiry, too, might fitly be extended. In the Navy all were not agreed that the Fleet should consist only of "Dreadnoughts" with armaments of all big guns.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S LETTER.

The Rev. E. J. Kennedy, vicar of St. John's Bescombe has requested publication of the following communication:—"Such extraordinary statements are being made with regard to my quotation from a letter of Lord Charles Beresford's at a meeting of the National Service League on April 19 that, contrary to my usual practice in dealing with uninformed critics, I feel that I must ask your kindness in allowing me to state that the letter of Lord Charles to me dated March 10, was not marked private, and the part quoted was a reply to an invitation to attend the meeting. I also wrote to Lord Roberts, the Borough member (Mr. A. A. Allen), and the Conservative candidate (Mr. Page Croft), and, of course, read their replies at the same time that I did his, as bearing upon the important matter under the consideration of the meeting. No breach of confidence, therefore, was involved."

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN "DREADNOUGHTS."

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed yesterday: A telegram from Budapest to an evening journal states that £16,600,000 will be demanded of the next Delegations for the construction of "Dreadnoughts," and draws the conclusion that for this sum seven "Dreadnoughts" will be built. There is reason to believe this conclusion erroneous. It is probable that the Austro-Hungarian Delegations will be asked next autumn to vote some £9,000,000, payable in annual instalments, for four battleships of the "Dreadnought" class, and it is possible that an additional sum will be required for other needs of the Austro-Hungarian Army, but it is improbable that the naval estimates will be inflated by exaggerated demands, if only on account of the heavy military estimates necessitated by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzogovina. The present condition of Austrian and Hungarian finance is not such as to encourage light-hearted expenditure, and the burden of taxation and the cost of living have become so great that the Governments of the two halves of the Monarchy will be chary of incurring any save inevitable liabilities.

'BUS-DRIVERS ON RANCHES.

Emigrants for the Colonies.

Motors are gradually narrowing the field for the horsed 'bus driver, and it will create no surprise says the Daily Telegraph that an Australian owner of flocks and herds has tapped the source of a new and worthy class of emigrant by arranging for the passage of twenty-five good samples of London's 'busmen. Their experience of horses will be valuable in up-country stations, and if they are worthy of their class the stories they may relate of the life of the metropolis should add to the gaiety of the every-day life of township and homestead. Although no details of the departure of the emigrant 'busmen are obtainable, it seems pretty clear that retirement from an unequal struggle has caused them to select an opportunity for beginning a new life in the Colonies. We live in an age of mechanical invention, and, if the moto-'bus, as at present designed, does not meet with the demands of the Commissioner of Police, or with the requirements of a public anxious for the quiet enjoyment of business or pleasure, the 'bus-driver is far-sighted enough to see that the old order is changing, and that, possibly sooner than he imagines, a new motor 'bus will appear to give the final blow to the horse-drawn vehicle.

So he is looking out for a new sphere for his activities. He will preferably choose a spot and a vocation which will enable him to indulge in his love of anecdote, illustrated, it may be, by his forcible, if not quaint, language. The Colonies would seem to furnish him with an ideal home. He can picture for himself an admiring audience of stock-riders, sheep-shearers, and harvestmen listening to his yarns of London, and a Chinese cook will give him a butt for his jokes. If the olden class of 'bus-drivers were to be enticed away by Colonial offers, London would be poorer by their absence. They know the history of the streets thoroughly, and their recollections of bygone scenes and incidents have made many a long 'bus-ride all too short for the front-seat passenger. No doubt it is the comparatively young driver who has been called to the Antipodes to shape himself as a cattleman. He can be better spared.

The old driver will wish the emigrants luck, and hope more will follow in their footsteps. The larger the flow of 'busmen to swell Colonial population, the more chance their seniors have of securing employment. Their lot in recent years has not been cast in pleasant places. They were too old to be taken into the motor omnibus sheds, and, truth to tell, they had no inclination to learn the intricacies of a box of machinery. They were brought up with the horses, and the smell of petrol and lubricating oils offends them. Some have been taken off the main routes to drive half-filled omnibuses in the suburbs. Others are lamenting the fact that a cruel Fate has ordained that they should descend from the driver's seat of a highly-coloured omnibus to be perched up in the front of a carrier's van, with no one more intelligent than the van boy to listen to his stories.

UNION OF BRITON AND BOER.

Race Fusion or Immigration?

At the Society of Arts, the Hon. Charles Gideon Murray gave an address on "The road to South African union." Referring to the racial question between Briton and Boer, he said he did not regard it in the same despondent light as many of his compatriots, both in South Africa and in this country. There were few people if any who would be so bold as to attempt to argue that in the first and even the second, South African Parliament the Boers would not be in a majority. But was this an argument against unification?

In considering this racial question, he often wondered whether its solution would be found in the fusion of the two races or in the influx of large numbers of immigrants from other countries; and he had come to the conclusion that it would be found in both. If the language question were tactfully and delicately handled this coupled with other factors to which he would refer, would go far towards bringing the two races together. The Boers were an obstinate race, of strong and tenacious opinions, who, if they had found that they were being communarily deprived of their language, which however illiterary, they loved, would have spared no effort not only to retain that language, but also to injure the nation who had dared to attempt to accomplish its destruction. The principle of a dual language had been introduced into the South African Unification Bill, and he personally considered that we need, regard its inclusion with no greater suspicion than we do, for instance the language question in Canada. Many of us, he concluded would live to see a South African nation under the British flag, built up, not only on the basis of national harmony but on a foundation from which all racial discord had been eliminated, and only the elements of unity and concord remained.

AFFORESTATION NOT CHARITY.

State Authority and Forest Schools Needed.

In an address on "Afforestation," delivered at a house dinner at the National Liberal Club, Mr. Munro Ferguson, M.P., said that public attention had been drawn to afforestation, but there was a danger of its future being compromised owing to the tendency to regard it as a form of relief for the unemployed, rather than a highly skilled economic industry.

The State, he said, must either extend the timber area or advance the cost of stocking to responsible individuals or corporations, providing the management to safeguard its investment. The immediate requirements were adequate provision for thorough training, a survey of available land, and a general scheme based upon ascertained facts. There should be a properly constituted State authority in charge of forestry. This department should set up two or three forest schools, and acquire large well timbered areas to serve as demonstration forests.

In conclusion, Mr. Ferguson urged the necessity of treating afforestation as a matter of ordinary business.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

One might be wrong in describing the nightingale as the most gladly welcomed of all English summer bird visitors, for it is a close race in point of favour between what one may call the popular trio among migrants—swallow, cuckoo, and nightingale. The last of these three is a comparatively late arrival upon British shores, and its coming is not therefore invested with quite the same importance as that of the swallow or cuckoo, which precede it. But when it comes to the question of singing, there can be no two opinions as to the nightingale's position in popular favour. Neither among migrant nor resident birds has it a serious rival, although there are one or two that may claim to approach it in some degree. The blackcap—sometimes called the "mock nightingale"—and the blackbird, for example, possess notes that for mellowness may be compared with those of the nightingale, but neither of them has the repertoire, the compass, or the expression of the latter bird.

When the nightingale first arrives its song is not a love-song proper, but merely a rehearsal in view of its approaching courtship the males precede the females by several days, and so have time to train their voices before the arrival of the latter. It has been suggested that they sing by night specially to attract the other sex, for the females are said to travel in the darkness, and would not otherwise be able to find their future husbands. There still exists a widespread belief that the nightingale is the only British bird that sings by night, but this is by no means the case. Anyone who has traversed the marshes late at night must often have heard the twittering chorus of the reed and sedge warblers, with now and again the quaint little notes of the grasshopper warbler chiming in. The woodlark, too, sings by night and the cock cuckoo's voice may be heard at any hour between sunset and sunrise when the moon shines brightly and keeps him awake. Robins also occasionally break out into song during the hours of darkness, but only, as a rule, when they are disturbed. The bright light of a passing vehicle will often beguile this light sleeper into thinking that it is time to salute the rising sun with his matutinal song.

That the nightingale never sings by day is also a common supposition, but wholly incorrect. The bird certainly does not warble so continuously in the morning as later in the day, but in the after noon or evening it is just as free with its melody as any other bird, and sometimes the most persistent of them all. The poets, nearly all of whom, as was only natural, have sung the praises of the nightingale, are much to blame for having spread abroad the notion that it is solely a nocturnal bird. Shakespeare himself suggests that—

> The nightingale, if he should sing by day,
> When every goose is cackling, would be thought
> No better a musician than the wren.'

One may forgive the immortal bard his lack of knowledge concerning the bird's habits, but it is carrying comparison a little too far to liken the nightingale's wonderful talent to the insignificant, though pleasing, twitter of the wren.

Just as the blooming of the lady-smock in the water-meadows has always been associated with the cuckoo's coming, so the arrival of the nightingale is usually bracketed with the appearance of the cowslip's handsome tresses. Beyond this the connection between nightingales and cowslips would not seem very apparent, but, no to within quite recent times there existed a belief—and one fancies that in certain out-of-the-way places the idea still holds good—that the nightingale is never found except in districts where the cowslip grows. Even so good a naturalist as Montagu was more than half inclined to believe in the tradition for he wrote: "It has been observed that the nightingale may possibly not be found in any part but where cowslips grow plentifully; certainly with respect to Devonshire and Cornwall this coincidence is just." There cannot, of course, be any reason for supposing that the nightingale and the cowslip can only flourish in each other's company, and the fable is simply the outcome of an endeavour to explain the limited range of the bird in this country. Up to the present no one has succeeded in discovering why the nightingale's presence is practically confined within certain prescribed limits. Only occasionally has it been seen or heard beyond these restricted areas, and such occurrences must be regarded as purely accidental. The bird especially favours the south and east of England, but its breeding limit westwards is the valley of the Exe and York is the most northerly point that it reaches. Neither Scotland nor Ireland has ever heard the notes of this most accomplished of British songsters. Nor will anything induce the nightingale to extend its range, every experiment in this direction so far attempted having proved a failure. The late Sir John Sinclair had several nightingale's eggs sent from the South of England to Caithness, where they were placed in the nests of robins and duly hatched and reared. But the birds went away at the usual time and never returned. An attempt to naturalize the nightingale in certain parts of Wales met with no better result.

London, of all places, would seem to be the least desirable habitat of so retiring a bird as the nightingale; and yet it is not so very many years since its song was heard in several parts of the Metropolis. Doubtless the bird would still frequent many of these places had it been possible to keep the ever-encroaching builder at a distance. Up to the year 1882 the nightingale regularly visited the orchards near Bedford Park, and there are those still living who can remember it in several of the western suburbs. In the British Museum is a specimen of the nightingale obtained within living memory at Bayswater, and in a list of wild birds observed in the Zoological Gardens in the 'sixties this bird is included as an occasional visitor. So recently as the year 1900 one could stand in the heart of Surbiton late at night and hear the nightingale singing in the distance, but the rattle of the ubiquitous tram and the other many noises of modern life are gradually driving our most delightful songster further and further afield.

FRENCH NAVAL SECRETS.

Alleged Chinese Espionage.

A young Chinese named Yen Kor Hoa is under arrest upon a curious charge says the Pries correspondent of the "Standard."

Yen Kor Hoa was one of the foreign pupils entered on the books of the "Borda" training ship for naval officers, which is stationed at Brest. In general, the curriculum is the same for both Frenchmen and foreigners but certain documents are withheld from the latter in the interests of national defence. When the Easter holidays came round Yen Kor Hoa went into a cabin used by four French pupils and abstracted the papers in question, which he put into his portmanteau and accompanied by a compatriot, then took train for Brussels.

The documents were missed immediately, and detectives followed the pair to Brussels, where it was found that they had engaged a photographic studio for a few hours, during which took elaborate photographs of the abstracted documents, the whole bill for the use of the studio, chemical, plates, etc., coming to £36. Yen Kor Hoa returned to Paris alone, and was arrested, the secret documents being found in his portmanteau. When taken before a magistrate on the charge of theft, Yen Kor Hoa indignantly repudiated the suggestion.

"I am a Chinaman," he said, "and owe a duty to my country. I have been sent on board the "Borda" to become a competent naval officer, and I ought not to be kept in ignorance of anything that can be learned relating to a French vessel of war. It was my intention to replace the documents, and to use the photographs which I have taken in order to study them at leisure. I am not a spy or a thief. The explanation has not proved satisfactory to the authorities, and the ingenuous Chinaman is now in the Sante prison.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Strength now 84 per cent. of Establishment.

A return issued by the War Office shows that the strength of the Territorial Force on April 1 in non-commissioned officers and men was 254,524, which is 84 per cent. of the total establishment of 302,047. The South Midland District leads the way, with a strength of 18,767 out of an establishment of 20,098 (93 per cent.), the Lowland District of Scotland coming second with a strength of 24,467 compared with an establishment of 27,047 (90 per cent.)

The strength of the London District is 32,128 out of an establishment of 38,055.

The total strength of officers is 8,938 out of an establishment of 11,807, or 75 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 14.

The storm in the Bay appears to be of a moderate or considerable intensity and is slowly moving in a Northerly, or North-easterly direction. Its centre is situated this morning about 200 miles to the North-west of Diamond Island. Clouds have decreased in the extreme North, but local dust and thunderstorms are probable.

Temperature and humidity remain approximately normal. The following rain is reported:—Burma, Tavoy and Maymyo, three inches; Rangoon, four inches; Bassein, Minbu and Kyaukpyu, one inch. North-east India—Bogra, five; Darjeeling, three: Gauhati, one. South India—Mysore, three; Mercara, one.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to continue in North-east India, Burma and South of the Peninsula.

CESSATION OF RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 14.

After nearly three days of incessant, heavy rain there was a welcome break in the weather this morning, when heavily charged rain-clouds dispersed and the sun was visible.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 14th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in the central and eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Cawnpore and moderately clouded at Allahabad but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi but normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature continues higher than usual at most stations but the minimum is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana —Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Upper Sind but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature remains low at Karachi and Kotah and normal at the other stations; night temperature is normal or in slight defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain clear in west Central India and are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Cutch but generally normal over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air continues in slight defect in the eastern half of the division but is either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity has increased and is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Sholapur records 0·30 inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad but have become moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature remains lower than usual at most stations in the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is normal.

General Remarks—The barometer has fallen in Northern India, the fall being brisk to rapid in Sind and the Punjab, and in consequence heat depression has intensified. It lies to-day close to the Himalays. Gradients between Kathiawar and the exterme north are much steeper than usual.

Weather has not yet become settled in the south of the Bay. Skies are heavily clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula where a few thunder-showers have again occurred.

A few thunder-showers are again likely to the south of Latitude 20°.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire (13th)	84·6	79·1	...	7·51
Jask (13th)	88·8	75·8	...	2·12
Muskat (13th)	92·8	84·1	...	1·94
Multan	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	97·9	68·4	...	7·40
Lahore	108·9	79·2	...	4·09
Sirsa	110·3	78·6	...	3·64
Ambala	108·5	73·0	...	2·59
Delhi	108·2	83·7	...	5·31
Agra	108·5	81·0	...	4·08
Mainpuri	110·8	78·0	...	2·34
Jhansi	110·5	87·0	...	1·98
Cawnpore	109·8	75·0	...	3·93
Allahabad	111·6	77·0	...	1·75
Jacobabad	113·1	75·3	...	0·80
Karachi	87·0	79·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	102·9	73·7	...	3·24
Jaipur	108·2	78·1	...	2·92
Kotah	100·5	88·6	...	2·36
Bhuj	99·6	76·0	...	0·44
Dwarka	87·3	81·2	...	0·12
Veraval	85·7	80·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	104·9	77·7	...	0·74
Bhavnagar Para	108·2	80·5	...	2·14
Surat	94·1	80·1	...	0·06
Ahmedabad	107·6	78·2	...	0·16
Deesa	106·3	74·4	...	0·12
Neemuch	104·5	78·8	...	1·15
Indore	103·1	78·1	...	0·66
Jubbulpore	107·5	78·8	...	4·26
Saugor	107·1	81·0	...	3·22
Hoshangabad	108·6	81·4	...	2·06
Khandwa	106·7	82·1	...	0·12
Akola	108·7	81·6	...	1·52
Amraoti	107·8	82·8	...	1·58
Nagpur	109·6	82·6	...	0·81
Chanda	111·0	88·5	...	2·93
Raipur	108·7	74·4	...	6·55
Bombay	91·3	81·8	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	89·8	79·9	...	0·24
Mormugao	88·5	78·7	0·03	2·00
Karwar	88·8	79·5	...	2·21
Malegaon	104·4	75·1	...	1·17
Ahamednagar	95·4	71·5	...	2·65
Poona	94·5	73·0	...	2·36
Sholapur	103·8	74·9	0·30	0·80
Bijapur	97·7	73·7	...	0·50
Belgaum	99·8	70·1	...	1·63
Aurangabad	101·7	71·7	...	0·46
Nizamabad (Indur)	107·4	82·7	...	0·90
Hyderabad	105·8	82·2	...	2·50
Mangalore	88·2	79·4	...	25·87
Calicut	87·3	78·1	0·18	32·94
Cochin	89·7	80·3	...	13·70
Colombo	90·8	79·0	0·27	18·43
Mamilpatam	102·8	88·7	...	4·98
Bellary	102·5	75·3	0·28	3·08
Cuddapah	106·2	78·6	0·02	6·26
Madras	98·5	81·5	...	34·86
Bangalore	83·8	66·3	0·09	13·47
Coimbatore	90·2	74·8	...	9·99
Trichinopoly	96·6	78·3	...	14·12
Negapatam	103·4	81·0	...	15·19

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

STEALING A HAND-BAG.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Bhau Ratnaji was charged with stealing a hand-bag containing Rs. 38-8 and belonging to Mrs. Moss, from the latter's carriage. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

VAGRANTS.

Before the same Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Alfred Pearson, a European seaman, with having no visible means of subsistence and no fixed place of residence. Inspector Morris stated that the accused had deserted from a ship a month ago. The accused was arrested in the Elphinstone Circle gardens on Thursday afternoon. The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse till he (the accused) could secure employment.

Inspectors Morris and Sullivan, charged Joseph Castelle, a European seaman, and William Grant with having no visible means of subsistence and no fixed place of residence. The accused were arrested on Thursday afternoon in the Elphinstone Circle gardens. They were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

DID NOT LIKE INDIA.

Inspector Tapsell charged James McLeod, a Private in the 1st Battalion of the Royal Scots, at present stationed at Ranikhet, with having deserted his Regiment. Inspector Tapsell said that he found the accused leaning against a lamp-post on the Colaba Causeway on Thursday evening. The accused admitted having deserted the Regiment on the 4th instant, and stated that he did so principally because he did not like India at all. He had joined the Regiment a year and ten months ago in Edinburgh. The accused was ordered to be handed over to the Military authorities.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

POLICEMAN SENT TO JAIL.

Inspector Bodley charged Sitaram Baloo, a Police sepoy, with house-breaking with intent to commit theft. The accused was on duty at the Government Distillery, Dadar. About 9 o'clock on Thursday night a distillery havildar saw two men bring meals for the accused. They were seen going in a direction where they had no business to, and the havildar becoming suspicious called a policeman doing duty near him. They both followed those two men when they saw the accused coming out of the room where liquor was kept. An alarm was raised and a Police havildar with two other policemen arrived on the spot. Mr. Bodley placed the sepoy before Mr Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, who ordered the prosecution.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he had opened the lock with a duplicate key and had gone to drink liquor. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, (Chairman), and Samaldas P. Jeevandas.

PLYING FOR HIRE OFF THE STAND.

Their Worships disposed of 22 cases, some of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire off the stand and without a license, and against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

GIRGAON.

Before Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandeker (Chairman), and N. S. Bengalee.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 55 cases, some of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. J. F. Rodrigues (Chairman) and N. N. Wadia.

PLYING FOR HIRE WITHOUT A LICENCE.

A number of cases were disposed of, some of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire off the stand and without a licence.

THE NEW TURKISH SULTAN.

Congratulatory Meeting in Bombay.

His Excellency Djelal Bey, Ottoman Consul General, Bombay, gave an 'At Home' at the Imperial Consulate, to all the Ottoman subjects in Bombay in honour of the Investiture of His Imperial Majesty Sultan Mohammed V. with the sword of Osman, the Founder of the Ottoman Empire, in the mosque of Ayoub. A truly unique cosmopolitan gathering responded to the invitation. There were Turks, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Syrians, Chaldans, Circasians, Bedouins, Kurds, and Africans, many of them robed in their national costumes giving a most picturesque appearance to the gathering. Mahmoud Bey, the Vice-Consul, received the guests at the entrance and presented them to the Consul-General.

When all had assembled Mr. G. Gazal, a Syrian representative, on behalf of those present said: "Your Excellency and Fellow-Countrymen, We have assembled to-day to offer our most loyal and cordial congratulations to our most Gracious Sovereign H. I. M. Sultan Mohammed V. on this the happy occasion of his accession to the Throne of his glorious ancestors. We are filled with joy and gratitude because he is our first constitutional Sovereign and because the watchwords of the present Government are Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality. I only echo your inward feelings, when I say that all Ottoman subjects irrespective of caste and creed heartily rejoice in the establishment of the Constitutional regime in our common country and with one voice wish long life and glorious reign to our August Sovereign and a bright and prosperous future to our common Fatherland. On behalf of the Ottoman colony here I request your Excellency to place their most loyal and cordial congratulations at the feet of the Imperial throne. May God save our Gracious Sovereign and preserve our ancient country."

The Chief Rabbi of the Ottoman Jews then got up and offered a most soleman prayer in Arabic for the long life and happiness of the Ottoman sovereign and invoked his blessings upon the Ottoman Nation.

His Excellency Djelal Bey in reply addressed as follows:—"Fellow countrymen, I thank you most cordially for your presence here on this auspicious occasion and offer you a most hearty welcome to the Imperial Consulate. I have listened with pleasure and gratitude to the speeches delivered by your spokesman conveying the sentiments of deep loyalty and warm congratulation and shall be most happy as desired to place the same at the foot of the Throne. We are all proud of our new parliamentary Government. Permit me however to remark that a state is only a congregation of individuals that reside therein. Each one of you is a representative of the whole nation. Considering that the eyes of the civilised world are at this moment fixed upon the Ottoman people I beseech you to realise your responsibilities and by your individual actions prove to the world that every one of you is a worthy member of a historical country and a responsible unit of a self-governing state. Thanking you again for your loyal sentiments I wish each of you a successful career in this most ancient and hospitable country."

Mr. Stavaridis called for three cheers for the Ottoman Sovereign which were loyally given in Turkish by the whole assembly standing. After partaking of refreshments the gathering sat in a group to be photographed by Messrs. Bourne and Shepperd.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE OOTY RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 14.

The second day's races of the Ootacamund Meeting, which took place last evening, was attended by their Excellencies, Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, H. H. the Gaekwar, of of Baroda, H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore and the Yuva Raj, the Raja of Vizianagram and the pick of the Nilgiri Society. With the exception of one race, all the others drew fair fields and the racing was excellent. In some the favourities were nowhere and the bookies had a good day. The weather was perfect; the only drawback was that there was no band in attendance; hence the meeting was dull.

The following are the details:—

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner. Distance—1 mile.

Major A. A. Daff's Zeila, a walk over, Owner 1

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance—6 forlongs.

Mr. J. G. Willoughby's Carmenita, 9st 7lbs, Owner 1

Mr. Bott's Little Dolly, 11st 2lbs..Mr Dibben 2

Mr. W. Kenworthy's Astairte, 9st 7lbs, Owner 3

H. H. Yuva Raja's Zephyr, 11st 2lbs McQuade 4

Major A. A. Duff's Nelly Stewart, 9st, Capt. the Hon'ble C. A. J. Annesley 0

Mr. L. C. Liebenroad's Isis, 8st 7lbs...Owner 0

BETTING.—5 to 1 against Little Dolly; 3 to 1 against Zephyr; 6 to 1 against Carmenita; 6 to 4 on Astairte; 6 to 1 against Nelly Stewart; and 10 to 1 against Polo Bell.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 57.

Zephyr led at the far end, when Carmenita in the big race with Little Dolly, won by half a length easily; one length between second and third. Time—1min. 24secs.

THE PAVILION PLATE.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. W. Kenworthy's Embrace, 11st...Owner 1

H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley's Corona, 9st 4lbs Capt. the Hon'ble C. A. J. Annesley 2

Mr. A. V. G. Campbell's Firefly, 10st, Mr. Wyndham Quin 3

Capt. the Hon'ble O.E. Vessey's Sunny Jim, 9st 9lbs .....McQuade 4

Mr. Bott's Little Dolly, 10st 10lbs, Mr. Dibben 0

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Embrace; 3 to 1 against Little Dolly; 10 to 1 against Firefly; 10 to 1 against Sunny Jim; and 2 to 1 against Corona.

Totalizator paid Rs. 6.

A good race. Corona looked like winning, but was soon caught up by Embrace, who won by a full length; ten lengths between the second and third. Time—1min. 35secs.

THE MARLIMUND STAKES.—Rs. 150 to the winner and Rs. 50 to the second. Distance —6 furlongs.

Lieut-Col. Desaraj Urs' Progress, 10st 7lbs Fisher 1

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Norseman 9st 12lbs .....McQuade 2

Mr. Lakshmikantaraj Urs' Kampal, 9st 12lbs Mr Kenworthy 3

Major J. F. Barlow's Bessie, 9st 12lbs...Mr Willoughby 4

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Progress; 2 to 1 against Norseman; 5 to 1 against Kampal; and 10 to 1 against Bessie.

Totalizator paid Rs. 4.

It was a good race between Progress and Norseman, the former winning by two lengths, while Kampal was tailed off.

THE TALLY-HO CUP.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third.

Distance—1½ miles.

Capt. the Hon'ble O. E. Vessey's Jack Tar, 10st.....Mr Latham 1

Mr. A. V. G. Campbell's Sirdar, 11st 6lbs Mr. Wyndham Quin..... 2

Capt. Edwards' Jane, 11st 10lbs. Capt Popham 3

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Jane; 4 to 1 against Sirdar; and 3 to 1 against Jack Tar.

Totalizator paid Rs. 9.

Jane took the lead and maintained it for a mile, with Jack Tar and Sirdar in attendance. Entering the straight, Jack Tar rushed to the front and with Sirdar won easily in a canter.

Time—3mins. 9secs.

THE ARAB POLO SCURRY Rs. 150 to the winner and Rs. 50 to the second. Distance. —3 furlongs.

Capt. H. L. Popham's Kashmir, 11st 7lbs.....Owner 1

Lieut-Colonel Desaraj Urs' Nippon 11st 7lbs .....Mr. Kenworthy 2

Capt. A Campbell Ross' Broadril, Mr Latham 3

Capt. the Hon'ble C. A. J. Annesley's Westminster, 11st 7lbs ...Mr Wyndham Quin 4

BETTING—Even money on Nippon; 10 to 1 against Westminster: 2 to 1 against Kashmir; and 4 to 1 against Broadril.

Totalizator paid Rs. 6.

From a good start, Kashmir led all the way and won by a neck. Time—42 1/2 mins.

THE OOTACAMUND CUP.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner; Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Belldhu... 1

Mr. J. G. Willoughby's Nell Gwyne 10st. 8lbs .....Owner 2

Lt.-Col. Desaraj Urs' Bombay, 10st. 6lbs. .....Melsom 3

Major A. A. Duff's Matsumata, 10st. 8lbs...Capt. the Hon'ble C.A.J. Annesley 4

Messrs. Wyndham Quin, and Latham's Lord Boyne, 10st. 8lbs...Mr. Wyndham Quin 0

Messrs. Wyndham Quin and Latham's Handeelin, 10st. 12lbs.....Mr. Latham. 0

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Belldhu; 10 to 1 against Handeelin; 6 to 1 against Lord Boyne; 5 to 1 against Nell Gwyne; 4 to 1 against Matsumata; and 3 to 1 against Bobaway.

Totalizator paid Rs. 5.

Passing the pavilion Bobaway, Nell Gwyne and Belldhu did all the running, while at the turn, Nell Gwyne, Matsumata and Lord Boyne ran and at the last bend, Bobaway, which was seen coming up, was dropping off, while Belldhu leaped to the front, with Nell Gwyne and won cleverly by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Time.—2mins. 54secs.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

To-day's Final.

THE final match of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament will be played this afternoon at Marine Lines, between the Bombay Y. M. C. A. and Grant Medical College. The "gate" is to be divided between the Indo-British Institution, the Soldiers' Home and the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

After the match the cup will be presented to the winners by Mrs. Davidson, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, R. A., Acting Commandant of the Bombay Brigade.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," May 14.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 30th April, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Byrne, Mr H G	Redfern, Miss E
Emanuel, Mr A C	Ward, Rev W T
Lovelace, Mr S J	Watts, Col C
Middleton, Miss M	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Benson, Major R	Judils, Mr L J
Brunson, Miss M	Loveday, Miss
Eddis, Miss A	Naish, Rev H
Heverlet, Rev W	Owen, Mr A C
Harris, Mr R	

FROM BRINDISI.

Cadogan, Hon Capt.	Walker, Mr T
Knight, Hon Justice	

FROM GIBRALTAR—DaSilva, Mr and Mrs child and 2 infts

FROM PORT SAID—Tamada, Mr A

FROM ADEN.

Bothamby, Mr and Mrs	Stringfellow, Mr H
Shout, Mr F T	

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Marmora," May 15.

The following passengers proceed by P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer "Marmora," Commander Lewellin, to Marseilles and London:—

Adams, Capt F	George Mr W H
Anita, Madame	Gibbs, Capt W O
Ashworth, Lt R F M	Grover, C B, Major-Genl
Ashkin, Mr C M	Hallum, Mr E W
Bandmann, Mr M	Hardt, Mr A
Bannerjee, Mr S N	Harper, Mr John
Beauchamp, Comdr W G	Hay, Mr T B W
Bell, Dr L H J	Herbert, Col L N
Bell, Major R F	Hood, Mr
Bicknell, Mr H	Hoossein, Mr A
Boileau, Mr C B	Italia, Mr F J
Bond, Capt C E	Kalwek, Mr S L
Brahmin, Mr H K	Kilkelly, Major P P
Broome, Col R C	Kratz, Mr O
Browne, Mrs	Landale, Miss
Chepchase, Mr Mrs and two children	Landale, Mrs C M
Chitney, Mr D F	Langton Hurry, Mr E
Clayton, Mr F	Lincoln, Mr F
Cooke, Mr	Long, Mr T
Creswell, Mr P W	McIntyre, Mr J T
Carrbashey, Mr F	Milford, Capt The Hon
Currimbhoy, Mr G H	Morison, Hon Mr W T
Davidson, Mr F	Mowalwalla, Mr N P
Dean, Miss	Mulroney, Col T E
DeMahom, Conte	Nicholson, Mr
Dickson, Mr W E G C	Onraet, Mr F H
Digby, Mr E	Paulino, Mr F X
Dinshawe, Mrs H C, child, ayah and servant	Pellow Harvey, Mr W
Douglas, Mr C P	Phillips, Mr two infants and two ayahs
Dunnett, Mr and Mrs and two children	Reed, Mr C P
Duperuex, Mr H E L P	Ross, Hajt Yusuf Z A
Egger, Mr and Mrs	Russell, Miss M H
Ernsthomsen, Mr O S	Sovessra, Mr J
Essem, Mrs	Smith, Major S Browaing
Fowke, Mr E W	Starte, Mr O H E
Fraser, Mr E	Sterrock, Mr G
Fraser, Mr Lovat	Styles, Mr W R
Freymuth, Mr	Ware, Mr S D
Gabbett, Major A C	Willcocks, Lt-Genl Sir J
Gazdar, Mr M R	Winterson, Mr
	Wright, Mr F A

Per s.s. "Castalia," May 15.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Castalia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock this evening with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 5-30 p. m. Sharp. Heavy baggage to be a longside before noon:—

TO LONDON.

Buchanan, Capt K G	Ingram, Mr A
Barrell, Mr G A	Lindsay, Miss J B
Bateman, Mr G B	Muss, Mr W M
Coleman, Mrs	Muss and child, Mrs
Comber, Mr R S	Ramsay, Mr G B
Church, John, Mr W S	Sisher, Miss M
Cammack, Mr J	Smith, Mr
Chapman, Mr N	Turner, Mr F
Gloster, Capt	Turner, Mrs
Gordon Tucker, Capt	Watson, Mr C L
Gordon Tucker, Mrs	Waller, Mrs F
Harwood, Mr H	Woodhouse, Mr H H
Harwood, Mrs	

TO LIVERPOOL.

Bewie, Mrs E	Hall, Miss
Beath, Mrs S	Lakin, child and infant, Mrs H H
Crafton and child, Mrs L	Marsh, Dr Miss J
Cole, Col	Millinyen, Dr W O Van,
Cole, Mrs	Millinyen, Mrs
Cole, Miss	Pocock, Mr H F
Hyland, Mr A	Walkes, Mr S
Hyland and infant, Mrs	Walker and infant, Mrs
Hall, Col	
Hall, Mrs	

Per s.s. "Bohemia," May 15.

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's Steamer "Bohemia" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7, at 6 p. m. Sharp.—Deck passengers, Ayahs and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 4 p. m. Sharp:—

Altenmueller, Mr and Mrs and child	Murzban, Mr J P
Azevedo, Mr F X	Murzban, Miss P M and nurse
Biggs, Mr A	Prescott, Capt C W
Bub, Mr H	Patel, Mr Kaikhshroe C and Mrs.
Byramji, Mrs D P and infant	Riggenbeg, Mr H
Clubwalla, Mr J C	Santana, Mr and Mrs N J
Caravia, Mr P	Stiller, Mr H
Close, Mrs	Stachelin, Miss and 2 children
Darling, Mr M L	Souza, de Mr L A
Mare, Lt Col E G	Shreff, Mr H G
Hillebrandt, Mr F	Tancock, Capt A
Hansen, Revd and Mrs F and infant	Taylor, Mr W C
Kantz, Count	Wenning, Mr R L A
Morton, Mr W	White, Lt M
Murzban, Mr P M	

Per s.s. Dco: "Balduino," May 15.

List of passengers per Italian Mail s. s. "Dco. Balduino," Captain D. Maganzini, sailing to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed, at 4-30 p. m. (Standard Time) sharp, to-day for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time) to-day, with their luggage and kit:—

Athim, Mr and Miss	Maud, Sister
Bailey, Mr F W	Ricchi, Rev R
Bagby, Mr W J	Parkins, Mr L W
Bisko, Rev A S	Olcese, Mr G
Brock Fox, Mr E	Olcese, Mr G A
Bantel and Child Mrs	Pont, Mr and Mrs
Clark, Mr R	Pont, Miss
Clearidge, Capt	Quintaba, Mrs
Dahlgren, and Eev and Mrs A, and children	Quintaba, and 2 Children Mr and Mrs
Dass, Miss C M	Richetts, Mr E W
Gokinan, Mrs A	Rampa, Mr G
Gallaghan Mr J	Stanley, Mr and Mrs H J
Edwards, Mr and Mrs P A	Shavde, Mr V Y
Eblen, Rev C and Mrs	Sankardass, Mr
Eleoner, Sister	Sanctis Mr T De
Franklin, Miss	Smith, Mr J H
Harris, Mr W A	Swami, Mr B
Hoyle, Mr and Hrs H	Sacerdote, Capt G
Hussey, Mr and Mrs and 3 Children	Timcoe', Mr G
Long Mrs and Mrs	Thaler, Rev F K
Metzler Rev and Mrs W and Infant	Vismara, Rev D
Moscovitch, Miss E	Walker, Major and Mrs W
Mirza, Mr and Mrs N F	Walker, Capt A D
	Williams, Mrs and Child
	White, Mr L H

THE Annual Indian Political Service Dinner, will be held at the Grand Hotel, on Wednesday 9th June, at 8-15 p.m. Gentlemen wishing to attend are requested to communicate with Mr. Austin Low, of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, 27th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—

Lieutenant John William Henry Skews has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 26th April.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant William Robertson Le Mare has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 10th April.

Sub-Lieutenant Trevor Tension has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 21st March.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermentioned gentleman has been appointed a Sub-Lieutenant:—

Edwin Dennis Picton Pinks. Dated 23rd April.

War Office, April 27.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India:—Major-Gen. W R Kenyon-Slaney, C B to be a brigade commander (Feb 23.) Col G J Younghusband, C B India Army, to be a colonel on the Staff, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed (Feb 16.) Col J E W Headlam, D S O to be officer in charge, Training and Staff Duties Section, Division of the Chief of the Staff (Dec. 5.) Major A J B Percival, D S O the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a brigade major (April 1.)

Establishments.

School of Musketry—Capt C H Marsden, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), to be an assistant instructor, vice Capt. G. D. Grant-Suttie, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) (April 21).

Ordnance Factories—Brevet Col Sir F L Nathan, Kt, to be superintendent, Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories (Feb. 8).

Cavalry.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Lieut R W Oppenheim is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (April 1).

20th Hussars—Capt J C L Bott resigns his commission; Supernumerary Capt H Street is restored to the Establishment, vice J C L Bott (April 28).

Foot Guards

Coldstream Guards—Lieut C W Banbury is seconded for service on the Staff; Second Lieut D O Bingham to be lieutenant, vice C W Banbury, seconded (March 14) The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—C W Banbury, vice F B Farquhar, D S O, seconded; C P Heywood, vice G W Banbury, seconded for service on the Staff; R R J Smith vice C P Heywood, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; Second Lieut the Hon R O D Keppel to be lieutenant, vice R B J Smith (March 27).

Irish Guards—Lieut E J F Gough, from 6th batt the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be second lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieut the Hon L J P Butler, promoted (April 28).

Infantry.

The Suffolk Regt—Capt S J B Barnardiston, D S O, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (April 3).

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Lieut B A Porch is seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps (April 22).

The Gloucestershire Regt—Second Lieut H T Horsford to be lieutenant, vice M E Parnell, admitted to the Indian Army (March 5).

The Worcestershire Regt.—Capt. P S G Wainman retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (April 28.)

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—Capt. J H B Wilson to be adjutant, vice E M Liddell (March 9).

The Hampshire Regt.—Capt. F St J Barton to be adjutant, vice Lieut F W Earle to be captain, vice F St J Barton, appointed adjutant (March 21).

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.)—Corporal P R Bee, from 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut P C Shepard, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (April 28).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt R H Watson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Supernumerary Capt R E H James is restored to the Establishment, vice R H. Watson (March 27.)

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Gentleman Cadet W Newton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G F Adams, seconded (April 28).

The Manchester Regt.—Lieut H Knox to be captain, on augmentation (April 1); Lieut W G Mansergh is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (April 3); Supernumerary Lieut T S Wickham D S O is restored to the Establishment, vice G. P. Wymer, promoted (April 1.)

The Prince of Wales's (NorthStaffordshire Regt.)—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—H. Backhouse, vice F C T Ewald, seconded; E E D Henderson, vice H Backhouse seconded for service under the Colonial Office; F O Koebel, vice E E D Henderson, seconded for service under the Colonial Office (March 17).

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt M J Hamilton is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry (March 26).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut E M A J Hogan is seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps (April 22).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt J Campbell retires on retired pay: Lieut J Kennedy to be captain vice J Campbell (April 28).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).—

Lieut. J. W. R. de la Poer retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (April 28).

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Gentleman Cadet R. Gholmondeley, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, vice C. W. Cookson, deceased (April 28).

Memoranda.

Col. J. C. B. Eastwood, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay (April 28): Brevet Col. G. J. Younghusband, C.B., Indian Army, to be Colonel (Feb. 10); Lieut.-Col. T. P. Woodhouse, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be brevet colonel, under the provisions of Article 35 and 307 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (April 28).

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

All-India Championship

The following are the results of the game played on Thursday evening:—

Mr. Morbhat Mehendale beat Mr. K. B. Pendse.
Mr. R. P. Deshpande beat L. N. Karle.
Mr. R. J. Bland beat Mr. S. P. Pavri.
Mr. N. R. Joshi beat Mr. P. R. Mhaisher.
Mr. Raja Babu beat Mr. R. D. Unwala.
Mr. V. K. Khariker beat Mr. S. N. Pendurker.
Mr. V. N. Gadre beat Mr. P. M. D. Sanderson.
The game between Mr. E. H. Waterfield and Mr. V. Bodas was drawn.

IT is now settled that Mr. Craddock will proceed on the 20th instant on six months' leave when Mr. F. A. Phillips takes over as Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

THE Annual Dinner of the Hyderabad Contingent Dinner Club will be held at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on Friday 28th May, at 8 o'clock. Application for tickets should be made to Mr. Austin Low, care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.

AFTER having been threatened with demolition for a number of years, the famous Winchmore Hill Woods are at last to be hewn down and the land is to be built upon. These woods, which it was Hood's and Charles Lamb's delight to stroll in, have, the "Times" says, become the property of a syndicate which will issue a prospectus shortly, and many of the fine old oaks, beeches, and elms already bear the splash of white which marks them for the axe. The woods have been one of the greatest attractions in the neighbourhood, and public opinion is strongly against the demolition.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE AMATEUR MILLINER.

At the beginning of every season, when the established change in atmospheric conditions makes insistent demands on the wardrobe, last year's debris in the matter of hats and trimmings is unearthed, and dubiously compared with the fashion drawings of the moment. The comparison is seldom a reassuring one, the shape of the brim and the size of the crown having suffered a complete change, and last year's model, which made such a serious dip into the finances, presents an appearance as skimpy and hopelessly demode as if it had been bought at a costumier's with a view to fancy dress. The most serious difference which has occurred in the hats of this year, in comparison with those of last season, is without doubt the growth of the crown. It is almost impossible to coax the moderate-sized shape of last year into the huge dome beehive, or flower-pot which distinguishes the present era. One expedient, however, which is always left to the home milliner, and can be adopted with success, is to use the becomingly curved brim of an expensive straw hat, which did yeoman service last year, but is, nevertheless, of too good quality to throw aside, is only fault being the size of the crown. An up-to-date straw hat should then be bought, the brim ruthlessly sacrificed, and only the crown used. This must be stitched to the old brim, the discrepancy in the straws being cleverly concealed under a soft swathing of silk or a thick wreath of flowers and leaves.

LITTLE TRICKS.

Such a method is, of course, only possible where natural-coloured white, black, or a few very general shades of straw are in question. But it is also possible in a case where the crown and the brim are in no way a match to cover the crown with silk the same shade as the brim, an arrangement which is quite permissible with many of the styles of to-day. Some of the prettiest hats for this season's wear have crowns which are entirely composed of closely massed blossoms, roses being, as usual, first favourites, while white and mauve lilac wistaria, and poppies in different shades all lend themselves to this scheme, the ground work being a crown of wired stiff muslin. A favourite garniture of the immediate moment is the large flat bow and encircling band of wide velvet ribbon. This bow is not tied, but made with two lengths of the velvet, one shorter than the other, which are folded over to make two loops, and stitched flat in the middle, the shorter being laid on the top of the other, and another piece of the velvet folded squarely over the centre so as to form a flat double bow. If the velvet is wide and the bow is a large one it is necessary to wire it, and this is done with flat ribbon wire, which is slip-stitched carefully on to the satin back of the velvet before it is looped.

WOMAN ON WOMEN'S HATS.

A lady writes to the "Express":—"Surely the women who done some of the hideous monstrosities in headgear do not ever take a glance at themselves in the mirror to see the effect of the side and back views of the hats worn by them. Do the wearers of such hats follow their milliner's advice blindly? Do they purposely make themselves look hideous to attract attention? Or is it that they have so much vanity they imagine they look well in anything, however hideous? Or is it they have no vanity at all? The latter I doubt."

FOOD FOR STARVING CITY.

Relieved by Russian Troops.

PERIL OF THE SHAH.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Tabriz, the starving Persian city, with a population of 200,000, was relieved by Russian troops yesterday, after eight months of siege by the Shah's forces. The Russians were well received, and at once began to distribute food.

In spite of the presence of the Russians in his territory, the Shah shows more and more reactionary tendencies. The Anglo-Russian advice for the restoration of the Constitution has been without substantial effect. Three separate and powerful bodies of Constitutionalists now threaten to march on Teheran, the capital from Resht from Ispahan and from Kasvin.

Teheran, April 30.

The Tabriz Nationalists, repenting of their sudden ardour for the Shah and against the Russians, have informed his Majesty that unless the old Constitution is restored and the old Parliament with the same members recalled, they will continue hostilities. They regret that they misunderstood the motives of the Russian intervention, and strongly approve the British and Russian representations in Teheran.

The Nationalist leader at Resht has telegraphed to Shah that if a Constitution is not again granted he will march on Teheran. The Governor Kasvin has telegraphed to the Shah that the Ghillan Nationalists, well-equipped and well-paid, are advancing on Teheran, and that unless reinforcements are despatched without delay Kasvin will not resist them.

The Bakhtiari tribes have telegraphed from Ispahan that they will march in force on Teheran. They "humbly asked his Majesty to grant a Constitution. If it is not granted they disclaim responsibility for what may follow.

DEATH OF MR. W. BROWNRIGG.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. Brownrigg, the well-known Veterinary Surgeon of Bombay, who died very suddenly on Wednesday from malignant malaria. This first showed itself on Saturday, while he was at the stables of Messrs. Omar Jamal and Co., dealers in Arab horses, he was taken ill and had to lie down in the office. He seemed all right the next day, but on Wednesday he was seized with a shivering fit and his temperature rose to 109 degrees. Dr. Powell attended him and called in Colonel Meyer in consultation, but, before he could arrive death had taken place.

Mr. Brownrigg who was formerly in the Army Veterinary Service went through the South African campaign. Later he took up practice in Bombay and then went to East Africa where he accompanied a party of hunters through the Protectorate. He came back to Bombay last year.

MR. H. A. B. VERNON, I. C. S., hands over charge as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue Department, Madras, to Mr. C. B. Cotterell, I. C. S., on the 22nd instant, and proceeds to Ootacamund the same day to join his appointment as acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras.

THE Annual Dinner of the Indian Cavalry Dinner Club will take place at the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole on Thursday the 17th June at 8 o'clock. General Sir O'Moore Creagh, K. C. B., V. C., will be the guest. A Ladies' Reception will be held on the same afternoon at the Hyde Park Hotel from 4 to 7 p. m. Application for tickets for either of the functions should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Austin Low, care Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W

JEWELLERY and gold watches to the value of £400 have just been handed in at Scotland Yard under extraordinary circumstances. A woman was travelling outside an omnibus from Paddington towards Edgware-road, carrying with her a brown paper parcel containing two pounds of soap. She alighted at Westbourne grove, taking with her what she thought to be the parcel she had been carrying. During her journey a well-dressed man sat next to her, also carrying a brown paper parcel. He left the omnibus a short time before she reached her destination. Reaching home, she was astonished to find, instead of the soap, the jewellery and watches, which she conveyed to Scotland Yard. It has been ascertained by the police that the jewellery formed the proceeds of a burglary at Maida Vale recently. It is believed that the man was on the way to the receiver at the time he made the singular exchange of parcels.

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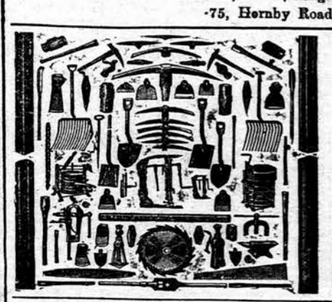

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1909.

SIKH AND AFGHAN CENTENARIES.

A few days ago there was an interesting and historic ceremony at Simla when the Viceroy, as the great-grandson of the Governor-General, who concluded our first treaty with the Sikh nation, received a deputation from its three principal Chiefs on the anniversary of the day, a hundred years since, when the three Phulkian States passed under our protection. In the official communique issued to the Press on this memorable occasion there appears to be a slight confusion of dates, as the 6th of May 1809 is given as the day upon which we practically evicted Ranjeet Singh's influences from the Cis-Sutlej Principalities, whereas the treaty by which this was effected was signed on the 25th of April and ratified by the Governor-General a month later. This, however, is a point of minor importance, the fact for recollection and commemoration being that as a consequence of this convention our power first made itself manifest in the Punjab which was destined, less than half a century later, to pass under the sway of John Company. "Sub lal Hojaiga," was the exclamation of the Lion of the Punjab, in Lord Auckland's day, when shown a map of India with the red boundary marks indicating the Company's territory, a prediction which has since been amply fulfilled. But a hundred years ago conditions were vastly different and the Earl of Minto who was then directing affairs approached the great Sikh autocrat with proposals for an alliance as a mutual safeguard against Napoleon's ambitions which were then believed to be directed towards the formation of an Eastern Empire, the Pondicherry imperium having vanished before the victories of Clive and his great associates. And it was the conclusion of this Convention, negotiated with considerable skill by the Bengal Civilian who afterwards become Lord Metcalfe, that placed the three Cis-Sutlej States under our protection. Before agreeing to it Ranjeet Singh demanded as an equivalent that his sovereignity should be recognised over all the misls or confederacies comprising the Sikh kingdom. But Lord Lake who had defeated and evicted the Mahrattas from Delhi and Agra, a few years previously, had given certain guarantees, referred to in the great soldier's biography published last year, which made this proposal undesirable so far as the Phulkian States were concerned. The Punjab autocrat was, however, so insistent upon their inclusion within his sphere of influence that the discussion approached within a measurable distance of hostilities before he renounced his pretensions and affixed his signature to Metcalfe's treaty. By that time the apparition of Napoleon on the Indian frontier had disappeared in consequence of Wellesley's sweeping victories in the Peninsula, and the Earl of Minto's precautionary measures for defence were no longer needed. The net result of the Convention of a hundred years ago was, therefore, a friendly compact with Ranjeet Singh which he scrupulously observed until his death thirty years later, and the passing of Nabha, Patiala and Jhind under our political control, an event so appropriately memorized by the recent deputation to Simla. In this connection it is interesting to recollect that the first Governor-General who came into personal contact with the rulers of those historic Sikh misls was Lord Hastings who toured through Upper India in 1815 and had recorded his impression of them and their soldiery in his private journal, a volume which contains many useful and valuable reflections touching the engagements and occupations of an Oriental proconsul in the Georgian period.

Another centenary, which we also owe to the first Earl of Minto, relates to our association with Afghanistan, as his quest of alliances to exercise the French spectre led him to despatch an envoy to the luckless Shah Shujah who was then monarch of Kabul. The diplomatist chosen for this mission was Mountstuart Elphinstone, whose memory as an administrator, historian and philanthropist is indissolubly connected with Bombay annals. Prior to his deputation to the border kingdom, it had been penetrated by but one Englishman, and our information concerning its people and affairs was of the most meagre description. Although Elphinstone did not proceed beyond Peshawar, which was then occupied by the Afghans, he brought back materials for a monumental volume on its history, published six years later, which for several decades was the principal authority upon this interesting Central Asian dominion whose fortunes have been linked with India's since the execution of his treaty. "The two kingdoms are made by nature to be united," was the Afghan monarch's prediction on hearing from the envoy that the fruits and climate of England resembled those of Kabul, and although a century has passed since it was uttered, the amalgamation seems as remote as ever, as notwithstanding all our diplomacy and persuasion, supported by a couple of wars, the Afghans still view that coalescence as a preliminary to their absorption and loss of independence. The Convention which Elphinstone made with the Afghan monarch provided that we would assist him with money "in case of a joint invasion of his territory by France and Persia, while Shah Shujah bound himself to resist such a confederacy and to exclude all Frenchmen from his dominions for ever." It was signed at Peshawar on the 19th of April 1809 and was ratified by the Earl of Minto a couple of months later, and during the Second Afghan War a certified copy of this historic document was retrieved from some village plunder and transmitted to Calcutta as a curiosity worth preservation in the Foreign Office archives. For with the fateful irony which attended so many of the earlier Afghan monarchs—and of which King Habibullah had a vision recently when the Bibi Halimah's conspiracy was disclosed—within a few weeks of the conclusion of the Peshawar protocol Shah Shujah was a fugitive, his army having been defeated and dispersed by a rebellious brother, who forthwith proclaimed himself ruler of Kabul. The subsequent vicissitudes of our first Afghan treaty-matter at the Court of Ranjeet Singh, and his final assassination at Kabul some thirty years afterwards, are well-known episodes in the turbulent story of the country and need not be retold on the present occasion. "We are content," said an old Afghan warrior to the envoy of a century since, "with discord, we are content with alarms, we are content with blood; but we will never be content with a master." And these aphorisms are still symbolical of the national precepts a hundred years after they were uttered, for recent occurrences over the border indicate that the consequences of two decades of Abdur Rahman's ruthless despotism are dissolving and that the Afghans are tired of a master who, moreover, is permitting his subjects to arm themselves against him, to the great profit and satisfaction of the Persian Gulf gun-runners. Although the Afghans are unlikely to emulate the Sikh example and despatch a commemoratory deputation to Simla, the synchronising of the two centenaries is a most interesting historical coincidence, emphasised by the circumstance that our present Viceroy is the great-grandson of the ruler who, a hundred years ago, concluded the engagements which largely influenced the subsequent trend of events attending our career of empire-building in the East, reasons for which they are deserving of conspicuous remembrance.

CANADIAN RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

THERE has been such a strong trend of emigration into Canada in recent years to find that railway development there, particularly in the West and North-West, has not gone forward of late in quite as energetic a manner as would have been expected. A part of the lethargy may be attributed to the effects of the American Crisis which made a great mark on Canada. Most commercial undertakings there have been affected adversely during the past eighteen months by the American upheaval, and though these effects are being steadily dissipated, business expansion in Western Canada is still up to to-day seriously impeded by the after-effects of financial stringency. Before this period came the storekeepers and other traders were carrying heavy stocks, but when it became necessary for the banks and other people to raise every cent that could be raised, heavy pressure was at once put on them to meet their obligations, with the result that where the high prices which have of late been obtainable for grain in the Dominion have brought more cash into the country than was available previously, only a small part of it could be used for the replenishing of stocks. Such conditions naturally precluded the possibility of continuing the old railway programme without modification. Also it may be mentioned that in the times of prosperity an unduly optimistic view was taken, so that the financing of at least one line, the Trunk Pacific, has been found to be faulty, so much so indeed that there is prospect of the Government undertaking the remainder of the constructional work. Fear has been expressed that such action would be prejudicial to other lines, but Canada is in the favoured position of possessing legislation which prevents Government from pursuing a socialistic, cut-throat policy in the matter of public works, and the result would probably be a strengthening of the railway position. At the present time areas of great value are being opened up and other minor projects for feeder lines are eagerly demanded. There may, therefore, be expected considerable activity in the near future and it is quite possible that the recent set-back may have the effect of consolidating the work done and of allowing of such a revision of schemes as to produce only the desirable features and so to direct capital into the best channels.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN CEYLON.

THE Island of Ceylon, gradually increasing in commercial and industrial importance, is still demanding fresh development of her railroads and other means of transit. The commercial history of Ceylon has been in the main a happy one. It is not an unbroken record of success, for the coffee failure of twenty years ago was a disaster from which its commerce but slowly recovered. Still it shows progress, continuing progress, of a very substantial character. The total value of the Island's trade is now something between eighteen and twenty millions sterling per annum, three times as great as it was after the failure, and twice as great as it was in the height of the prosperity of coffee-planting thirty years ago. Roads and railways have been opened as extended trade has called for them, and now besides an extensive railway system, Ceylon has 3,000 miles of mettalled and 1,000 miles of gravelled roads. The new rubber industry in particular, however, has created a demand for road-making while the progress amongst the natives in the cultivation of rice and the palm is a factor to be considered. Two important railway extensions are also urgently called for. The first is the line from Negombo to Maravilla and Chilaw and thence to Puttalam. This will pass through the richest and most populous native district of the Island, a country which is rich with cocoanut plantations and cinnamon gardens. Puttalam also is a great source of the salt supply, and a traffic of 10,000 tons of salt, for distribution all over the Island is assured. The need for this extension of 54 miles has been urgently pressed by the new organisation, the Low Country Products Association of Ceylon, and it is hoped that the Government may be induced to abandon their proposal to form a reserve fund of two million rupees and invest that sum in this enterprise; which is estimated to yield ten per cent. on its capital outlay. Government seems to have had a happy experience with railways in Ceylon. The most part of the cost of the system has been paid for out of revenue, and the returns to the exchequer are considerably in excess of those from Government railways in India and other Colonies. If the need for the new extensions has not been exaggerated it is unlikely that Government will long delay them. The other section of extension is that from Bandarawalla to Badulla and Passera, which are important centres of tea, cacao, and rubber cultivation, and have also various native industries. From an engineering point of view the construction of this piece of line presents difficulties, but no doubt appears to be entertained that it can be made a profitable venture. Finally, railwaymen in Ceylon keep in their minds' eye the future connection of India and Ceylon by railroad. The South of India Railway is now extending to the end of the Island of Rameswaram and there is now only a gap of 21 miles across Adam's Bridge coral reef. This has recently been surveyed by two independent engineers and they say it can be compassed by a viaduct on screw piles, or crossed by a solid roadway between two masonry walls built on the coral. They estimate the cost at 25 million rupees. This connection, which, no doubt, will come in time, cannot fail to have a great effect on the commerce of Ceylon and Southern India. In one respect at least it must affect Bombay, for it cannot fail to lead to the increasing use of Colombo as a passenger port.

MILITARY AVIATION.

LORD MONTAGU of Beaulieu has got the information he wanted, in a Parliamentary Paper issued on April 20, and he will no doubt utilise it as a lever at aero-political meetings in the future. The amount spent on experiments in aerial navigation for military purposes during 1908, by France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and England are set out in the text of the paper. France expended on ordinary and extraordinary ballooning establishments and construction £19,200, and in the upkeep of ballooning units £28,500 more, totalling £47,700. Germany spent of public funds £133,731 and of privately subscribed money £265,000; this latter sum means the collection for the National Zeppelin Airship Fund, quite apart from the State grant for the same object. The expenditure of Austria-Hungary, ordinary and extraordinary, came only to £5,500. But England's bill for military ballooning with dirigibles or aeroplanes was still less, £5,270. Germany has now three Companies of balloon battalions, Austria-Hungary has organised Field Balloon Detachments and pays for them by the interest on £50,000 voted for the purpose and amounting to £2,500 annually. It is interesting to read the graduated list of Customs dues imposed by France on foreign balloons making a descent on the territory of the Republic. The "Direction des Douanes" has carefully formulated the different sizes of balloons, varying from 500 cubic metres to 2,200 and assesses the dues to be paid in propertion, both to size and material, the silk balloon paying nearly five times as much as the cotton one and a combination of cotton and india-rubber about four times the duty on the cotton type. The lowest duty is 63 francs, the highest 832. As the descent of foreign balloons on French territory has not been anticipated it is politely intimated by the "Direction des Douanes" that the question of the return of the duty paid cannot at present be considered. Foreign balloonists are moving for the return of the duty, as they generally make the journey home by train, balloon and all.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's steamer "Salsette" was the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight.

MR. H. N. WRIGHT C. S., United Provinces, arrives in Simla this week, and will be attached to the Legislative Department for some months to come.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a cricket match at Simla with the Patiala eleven during the race week next month.

THE Amir of Kabul is reported to have appointed, formally, Sardar Inayat Ullah Khan, the heir-apparent, to be the Commander-in-Chief of the whole of the Afghan Army.

RAI BAHADUR LAL CHAND has declined the seat on the Punjab Chief Court Bench to which he had recently been gazetted on the ground of the pecuniary loss involved in giving up his practice for three months.

THE merchants and traders of Odessa are initiating an agitation for the curtailment of the customary bank holiday in Russia, and there are now some hopes of the desired reform being effected under the auspices of the new Minister of Trade and Commerce, M. Timiriaseff, who is an administrator of well-known progressive ideas. All the Odessa banks, the State Bank included, close for seven consecutive days at Easter. The effect of these holidays is, of course, a temporary paralysis of business. The Russian bank holidays number thirty-six, which, with the Sundays, make eighty-eight non-working days in the year.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE COUNCILS BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

THE House of Commons on Monday spent five more hours in considering the Councils Bill, and on the whole the proceedings were more interesting than on the previous occasion. Mr. Buchanan unfortunately was still unable to appear and his place was again taken by Mr. Hobhouse, who was congratulated by Earl Percy on the courtesy and dexterity with which he had piloted the measure. There was some criticism of Mr. Hobnouse last week for what was thought his stiffness and impatience with perhaps rather stupid members. But he certainly showed no indisposition to suffer fools gladly on Monday and it was the general opinion that he deserved Lord Percy's congratulations. The earlier discussion was on Lord Ronaldshay's amendment with reference to Mohamedan representation and this took up a good deal of time. The object was to secure that the ratio of Mussulman and Hindu representation on all public bodies should be fixed by executive authority and that the necessary electorate should be composed exclusively of Mahomedans. Mr. Joynson-Hicks seconded the amendment and he was followed by Earl Percy, who invited Mr. Hobhouse to make "some statement this afternoon which will allay the serious apprehensions which threaten the success of the Bill." It was thought that Mr. Hobhouse would immediately respond, but he delayed his explanation until after Mr. Rees and Mr. Keir Hardie had delivered their souls. The gist of Mr. Hobhouse's statement has been telegraphed to you. It was listened to by Mr. Balfour with, as he said, "great interest and satisfaction" but he pleaded for some embodiment in the Bill of the principle of separate representation. Why he wanted this was that it should be made patent to all the world that representative institutions are not being introduced into India. An undivided electorate is of the essence of representative government. In India the electorate is to be divided. Therefore India will not have a system of representative government. "This Government," he further said, "have pledged themselves to give undue representation to Mahomedans. Nothing in the world would prevent some other Government from giving undue representation to some other community." Sir Henry Cotton protested against the impression created by Lord Ronaldshay's speech that the relations between the two great Indian communities are at present antagonistic and Mr. C. J. O'Donnell said ditto to the member for East Nottingham. Perhaps the most notable feature of the sitting was the remarkable speech of Mr. Smeaton on Lord Percy's subsequent amendment to confine the operation of the celebrated third Clause to the province of Bengal. Mr. Smeaton rose, he said, to tender most respectfully and most earnestly his advice to Lord Morley to walk warily in what the hon. member considered to be a most momentous departure, "a departure which," he went on to say, "I cannot call other than of a revolutionary character in the government of India." He objected altogether to Clause 3, holding it to be in advance of Indian public opinion. If these Councils had not been asked for, why should we rush in where reformers fear to tread? His second reason for "imploring" Lord Morley to be cautious must be described in the hon. member's own words. "What," he said, "may be the result—I do not say what always will be—of appointing Indians to any of the Executive Councils (not excluding Bengal)? Rightly or wrongly, the Englishman to whom I have alluded has not the same faith in the straightforwardness, probity, or integrity of his Indian fellow-subjects as he has in his own countrymen. It is a sad and melancholy fact, but that it is a fact I assert without fear of contradiction." Sir Henry Cotton protested. "I can only say," Mr. Smeaton proceeded, "that I have experience as long as that of the hon. Gentleman; moreover, my experience extends over provinces of which he has no official experience whatever, and I have good substantial foundation for the assertion I have made. The Englisman has not the same absolute faith in his Indian fellow-subjects that he has in his own countrymen. One of the roots of that absence of faith is in the social system of India. Here I want to guard myself against any imputation of disparaging the honesty and honour of many of my Indian friends, or of in any way derogating from the very excellent work which some of them have done. Nevertheless, it is an ingrained conviction, born of experience, in the Englishmen who are at present the guardians of British supremacy in India, that their Indian fellow-subjects are not to be trusted as being as straightforward in the performance of public duty as their own countrymen." That brought him to a "delicate subject"—the Indian family circle. "When an Indian officer has done his day's work, he retires to the privacy of his own home and family, and there he is subjected to influences not of a very harmless kind. He is very often led into devious and tortuous ways, which not infrequently end in disaster. With that condition before him, can it be wondered at that an Englishman has some distrust of the manner in which his Indian colleague performs his public duties? The Englishman understands perfectly well that a man who during the day may have been animated by a genuine desire to do his duty honestly, straightforwardly, and honourably, may have the whole effect of that official atmosphere of probity and integrity undone by influences working upon him when he retires to the privacy of his family." Mr. Smeaton's fear was that if Clause 3 is fully developed and if pressure is put, as he had no doubt it would be, upon the Government of India to appoint Indians, "the British civilian will find himself more and more reluctant to continue serving under an Indian Member of the Executive Council, and that that British service which, as I said before, is the civil garrison of India, the Intelligence Department of India, the eyes of India, the sentinels and the outposts for the supermacy of the British Crown will in the course of time dwindle and may eventually disappear, from the mere force of circumstances." This pessimistic speech roused Dr. Rutherford to make an indignant protest. "I have," he said, "heard very many unfortunate and mischievous speeches in this House, but never one equal to that delivered by the hon. Gentleman who has just sat down. It is quite unworthy of any man in this House, and particularly of any man on this side of the House." Later in the day Captain the Hon. A. C. Murray, a Liberal Member and formerly an A.-D.-C. in India, sarcastically observed: "I have listened, if I may say so, to many unfortunate and mischievous speeches since I have been in this House, but to none more unfortunate or more mischievous than that which has been delivered by the hon. member for Brentford. (Dr. Rutherford.) Mr. Rees went one better than Captain Murray. Said the member for Montgomery: "He (Dr. Rutherford) is prepared at a moment's notice to put everything right in the countries and dominions of the Kaiser and the Czar, the Sultan and the Shah, the Khedive of Egypt, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Jam of Jamnagar, the Negus of Abyssinia, the Alaker of Abeokuta—he is prepared to find every one of these a first-class democratic constitution of a solid Parliamentary pattern at the shortest possible notice." Mr. Rees announced that he had been asked to tell the House that the planters and Chambers of Commerce throughout India view with great apprehension the appointment of native gentlemen to the Executive of the Government. "The trade associations," he continued, "join with them in that view, and I must also say that they all unite in complaining of certain respensible Members of Parliament who aid and abet a small section of the people in hatred of the Western people in India." The names of the various bodies mentioned are the "Trades Associations of Rangoon, Bombay and Madras, the Chambers of Commerce of Narayangunge, Karachi, Madras and Burma; the Indian Tea Association, Surma Valley Branch and Assam Branch, and the Behar, Darjeeling, and Dehra Dun Tea and Duars Planters' Associations. "Those", he added, "are bodies of men pursuing their own occupations in India with great benefit to this country, and their views at least should, I think, be mentioned in this House. An opportunity rarely happens, and I wish I was able to state more fully the views which they put forward. But they not only speak for themselves; they urge that to put native gentlemen into the councils of the provinces will result in disaster, because if the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor leaves, and the Senior Member of the Council naturally becomes for the time being head of the administrative system, they say that the ruling princes of India will never consent to be ruled over by a central Government consisting of Ghoses and Bhoses. When the third reading stage arrived, Earl Percy made another little speech and the unusual experience was furnished to the House of hearing Sir Henry Cotton singing the praises of Lord Morley. And in such a deferential manner too! "If I may respectfully say so, he has shown the greatest ability and he has presented the measure with consummate skill." *O si sic omnia!* Perhaps Lord Morley might never have left the House of Commons. Who knows?

THE SENSATIONAL BUDGET.

Whatever may be the future politically it cannot be said that Mr. Lloyd-George's reputation as an orator has been enhanced by his performance of last night. To use an elegant Americanism he bit off more than he could chew. Gladstone once made a budget speech lasting five hours and a half without turning a hair, but Mr. Lloyd-George is not exactly a Gladstone either physically or intellectually. Then a very large portion of his fearfully protracted deliverance was actually read and in a voice so low that it was almost painful at times to follow him. It is true that he had a most difficult task to perform and that he had to cover an immense amount of ground, but he might surely have condensed his remarks into two hours. Of the main features of the Budget you are already aware. The supertax of six pence in the pound is only to be paid on the amount by which the extra big incomes exceed £3,000. The abatement for pater-familias whose total income is under £500 is £10 per child for all the brood under 16 years of age. The new club duty is three-pence per pound on the receipts from the sale of liquor. The new scale for motors is:—Under 6 1-2-h.p., £2 2s.; under 12-h.p., £3. 3s.; under 16-h.p., £4. 4s.; under 26-h.p., £6 6s.; under 33-h.p. £8 8s.; under 40-h.p., £10 10s.; under 60-h.p., £21; over 60-h.p., £42. Doctors' cars one-half these rates. Motor-cycles, £1. One feature of the new death duties is very popular in certain circles, namely a gift during life, a practice much more common in these days than formerly, is extended from three to five years. One of the new forms of expenditure will, I fancy, be popular. I refer to the allocation of £200,000 to be spent in the purchase and preparation of land, the setting up of experimental forests, the development of agricultural science, experimental farms and improvement of stock. The State can well afford this contribution to agriculture.

THE MEDICI REPRODUCTIONS.

Many of your readers will be familiar with The Medici Series of coloured reproductions from the Old Masters which for three years past have been objects of attraction in the windows of the leading book sellers and picture dealers of London, but probably not one of them has known that the founder of this enterprise was Mr. Philip Lee-Warner, the elder surviving son of Sir William Lee-Warner. The business has hitherto been conducted through Messrs. Chatto and Windus, but it has grown to such an extent that from the 31st of last month Mr. Philip Lee-Warner has conducted it himself at No. 38 Albemarle Street, just opposite the historic house of "John Murray" and 'John the IVth' it is who reigns there now. Mr. Lee-Warner is also organising a publishing business specially devoted to the publication of works on the history, philosophy and practice of the fine arts and artistic industries. In the Medici Series, we have the very perfection of reproduction in colours of the paintings of the Old Masters, the reproduction being so literal that the very brush marks of the old paintings are all as distinct as in the originals; while the colouring is faultlessly true to them. The publications to the present date in the series include the best known pictures of Bellini Botticelli, Correggio, Leonadro, Giorgione, Filappo, and Filippino Lippi, Mantegna, Raphael, Tintoretto and Titian, to name the chief of the Italian painters so far selected and of English, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Renolds, Romney and Rossetti, and of Dutch Van Eyck, F. Hals Quentin Matsys, and Rubens. It will be seen that Mr. Lee-Warner has in this way already reproduced nearly all the leading pictures of the greatest artists of modern Europe, and it may be said in absolute facsimile, excepting in regard to size. He gave a sort of "home warming" on Tuesday last and the front and back room at No. 38, representing the whole length of the space between Albemarle Street and the back of Old Bond Street were completely covered with these facsimiles; and they excited everyone's wonder by their truth to their prototypes and their wonderful beauty. Romney's "Lady Hamilton" seemed to be selling like "hot buns"; Gainsborough's "Daughter" was perhaps the next favourite. The show, in short, is more fascinating for itself and more profitable for instruction, correction and inspiration to the student of the painter's art than all the exhibitions of modern pictures now current in London put together. I spent a most delightful hour among these most delectable masterpieces, at once of art and artifice; and with the conviction that in founding the Medici Series, Mr. Philip Lee-Warner had, in the American phrase indeed "struck ile." Everyone in Bombay will join with me in wishing him all prosperity in his happy and brilliant adventure.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

Split among the Socialists.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

The situation in Paris is unchanged, but the strike is serious at Havre, Bordeau and Lille.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The French Chamber last night, by an overwhelming majority, passed the resolution refusing the right of officials to strike and expressing confidence in the Government.

Wrangling among the Socialists, a section of whom refrained from attacking the Government, led to an extraordinary tumult.

One group of Socialists stood up and sang the "Internationale" while their opponents responded with the Royalist song and the "Marseillaise." Violent altercations ensued which ended in the suspension of the sitting.

LATER.

Advices from Paris state that there is a further improvement in the situation and that more strikers have resumed work.

THE KAISER'S TOUR.

Rumoured Political Effect.

THE CENTRE OF GRAVITY OF EUROPE.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Kaiser has arrived at Pola, and was received with an ovation. An enthusiastic reception is being prepared for the Kaiser in Vienna.

Articles in the Austrian and German Press hail the visit as sealing the end of the rivalries and marking the restoration of the European centre of gravity, to the Continent.

An inspired statement, published in Berlin, declares that the interview between the Kaiser and King Victor Emmanuel showed that the policy of the Triple Alliance had been tested, that change was unlikely, and that Italy's confidence was undiminished.

THE TURCO-BULGARIAN PROTOCOL.

Turkish Vote Passed.

LONDON, MAY 13.

In addition to the executions, the Courts-martial at Constantinople are sentencing large numbers of people to terms varying from a few weeks in prison to hard labour for life.

LONDON, MAY 14.

A telegram from Constantinople reports that the Chamber, after an animated discussion, has voted the Turco-Bulgarian protocol by 121 to 34.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

Feeling in New Zealand.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The feeling in favour of compulsory military training is growing in New Zealand. Mr McNab, formerly Minister of Defence, is stumping the country in favour of such training. A crowded meeting at Wellington was disturbed by Socialists singing "We will keep the Red Flag flying," but they were drowned by Loyalists singing "Rule Britannia."

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

Disarmament Completed.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Reuter wires from Tabriz that at the instance of the British and the Russian Consuls disarmament has been completed, the gendarmery alone retaining their arms.

M. LOPUKHIN SENTENCED.

Travesty of Justice.

LONDON, MAY 13.

M. Lopukhin has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The Russian Liberal papers describe the conduct of the trial as a travesty of justice.

MR. BUCHANAN'S CONDITION.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Mr. Buchanan, M.P., has passed a fairly good night. His condition is unchanged.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL LOAN.

Rush of Investors.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The County Council Loan has been largely over-subscribed and is at ¾ premium.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The death is announced of General Sir Hugh Gough.

[General Sir Hugh Gough has for over ten years been Keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London. He was on the Indian Staff Corps before leaving the Army and saw much active service. He served through the Mutiny and was given the V.C. for bravery at the relief of Lucknow. He was also at Delhi and later served in Abyssinia and in the Afghan campaign. He was several times wounded and frequently mentioned in despatches.]

RELIGIOUS UPHEAVAL IN INDIA.

Mr. Gupta's Hopeful View.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 14.

Mr. Gupta, lecturing before the Indian Section of the Royal Society, referred to a great religious upheaval which had overtaken the Hindu world. He looked hopefully to the Hindus' powers of adaptation and assimilation to enable them to emerge from the crisis. The Caste system has served useful purposes in the past, but if the Hindus have again to participate in the great work of nation-building they must demolish the barriers dividing the community.

Sir A. T. Arundel praised the work of the College at Benarès in giving the young men of India an understanding of the Christian faith. He rejoiced at Mr. Gupta's membership of the India Council as the first fruits of Lord Minto's reforms.

THE RECENT CYCLONE.

Course of the Storm Explained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The report, to-day published, states that the most important feature in the weather of the past seven days was the storm which at the close of the previous week had advanced to the neighbourhood of Mangalore in its march across the Peninsula from the Bay. It crossed the Coast into the Arabian Sea on the morning of 8th and then apparently followed a north-westerly course towards the Mekran Coast. Finally it ceased to affect the Indian Coast stations on the 12th. It gave very rough seas on the Malabar and Kathiawar Coasts and moderate to heavy rain in the South-West of the Peninsula.

There was very little rain in other parts of the country until quite the close of the week when rainfall increased in North-East India and Burma; the recrudescence of rainfall in the latter area being partly at least associated with an advance of humid winds from the South. As is often the case the advance was accompanied by a depression which formed in the Andaman Sea on the 10th and 11th. By the 13th the disturbance had travelled to a position West of Diamond Island.

CHOLERA IN MARTINIERE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Two Fatal Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 14.

Two deaths have resulted in the Martiniere Girls' School from the cholera recently reported, the two cases being Miss Oliver and Miss Smith. There have been five seizures in all. The school has been closed for the Summer vacation earlier than usual and opens on 15th July.

RAILWAY PROJECTS.

Opening of the Nagda-Muttra Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

The Railway project which is to link Rai Bareli direct with Allahabad in one direction, and Cawnpore in another, should come within the programme of construction next year, unless there is renewed financial stringency. In view of this probability, a small sum is being allotted for the taking up of land, though the scheme as a whole is held in suspense.

The Nagda-Muttra Railway is now so near completion that its opening for the through traffic is only a question of a few months. It may be possible to open it throughout its whole length, some time in July, but no definite date has yet been fixed.

If there are exceptionally heavy rains in the early part of the monsoon season, it may be advisable to watch the effect on the banks and cuttings, before a full train service is established.

DISTURBANCE AT MANDI.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 14.

Reports received from the Mandi State are to the effect that some six or seven hundred of the Raja's subjects are still in the capital and refuse to disperse. They claim to be the Reform party and urge that their grievances must be redressed and certain changes in the administration must be carried out.

They have, as recently stated, put the majority of the State officials in prison, but have not molested the Raja and his Head Minister.

They are quite orderly in their behaviour, but very persistent in their attitude.

The presence of Mr. Casson, the Deputy Commissioner at Mandi, will be sure to prevent any outbreak of a violent kind.

ASOKE CHANDRA NANDI.

Grounds of Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

The principal grounds of the appeal in Asoke Chandra Nandi's case are:—(1) that his identification is not satisfactory; (2) that the shadowing Police Officer, who followed the carriage from 15, Gopi Mohun Dutt's Lane to 134, Harrison Road, did not notice accused, nor was his name mentioned in the Police diary; (3) that he was tried at the High Court Sessions in connection with the Harrison Road bomb case and was acquitted, the conviction in the present case being practically based on the same evidence was bad; and (4) that the committing Magistrate, having been of opinion that Asoke's connection with the bomb conspiracy had not been made out, the conviction was bad in law.

SIR GEORGE ROOSE KEPPLE is expected next month at Simla on a visit.

CAPTAIN Gibbs relieves Captain Jelf as A. D. C. to the Viceroy next month. Captain Jelf then proceeds on leave.

SENSATIONAL CASE.

R. A. M. C. Officer Assaulted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

A case, which is causing a great deal of sensation at Bankipore, came up for hearing, last Wednesday morning, before Mr. J. H. Lea, Magistrate of Patni. The complainant is Colonel Barefoot, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, Senior Medical Officer of the District, and the defendant, Mr. G.F. Watling, a very old resident of the District and a wealthy Zemindar.

The complaint, in short, is that on the 30th March last, Colonel Barefoot, while on his usual inspection rounds, entered the premises of Mr. Watling, where he has a press, and found that the place was unduly kept. There was a heap of cowdung in the compound which collected flies. Mr. Watling, on seeing the complainant, without any provocation, it is alleged, rushed out and assaulted him with a stick resembling a chowkidar's lathi. Colonel Barefoot lodged a complaint before Major Lyons, Cantonment Magistrate, who caused accused to be arrested on a charge of causing grievous hurt, and the accused was ordered to pay Rs. 500, as personal security, in addition to finding two sureties of Rs. 250 each, before being let out on bail.

The case is being tried with the help of a Jury. The defence is that Colonel Barefoot did not enter defendant's house while on his inspection rounds, but as the result of an angry correspondence between him and the defendant. Colonel Barefoot was severely cross-examined by Mr. Manuk, the defending Counsel. The case is proceeding.

ARABINDO GHOSH INTERVIEWED.

Dialogue with Commissioner of Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

The reporter of the "Sanjibani" had an interview with Arabindo Ghosh, who told him that, at the outset, he did not know why he was arrested. He was only shown the search warrant. He was handcuffed and a string tied round his wrist, which was removed half an hour later. Inspector Shamsul Alam tried to give him a religious lecture at the Royd Street Thana, to which he listened in smiles. A European Sergeant in the lock-up gave him part of his tea and bread. When taken before Mr. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, the latter addressing him said:—

"Are you not ashamed of your share in this dastardy crime?"

Arabindo: "What right have you to assume that I have any share in it?"

Mr. Halliday: "I don't assume. I know."

Arabindo: "I don't know what you imagine you know. I deny all connection?"

Arabindo then said that he and the rest were confined in solitary cells in the Alipore jail. His diet was rice and gruel, dal and some pot-herbs. There was enough, but it was not edible. In the beginning, he was not allowed to read books, but a week after, books were allowed. He read the Geeta and the Upanishads, spending the time in reading and meditation. No light was allowed at night. The Jail Officers treated him very well.

DARBHANGAH STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Pleader's Sound Advice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

At a Students' Conference, held at Darbhangah on the 8th and 9th instant, the President, Mr. Dharim Dhur, a local Pleader, told the 300 students who were present that politics should not be smuggled into such meetings in any form whatever. Students should keep aloof from politics, which should be left to their elders.

They appealed to Government to increase the District Educational grant and thanked Mr. Egerton, the Collector, for giving an impetus to female education. Resolutions were passed on these lines and the Conference closed.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 14.

A futile attempt was made yesterday to wreck the train on the Bassein section, by placing boulders and some sleepers on the line which were opportunely seen by the driver.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Captain R. L. Haymes, Instructor in Gunnery, R.G.A., Bombay, to be Adjutant, R.G.A., Bombay vice Captain G. A. Hassells-Yates, with effect from 1st June.

The undermentioned officers qualified in the tests specified, at Bombay on 3rd May:—Hindustani.—Higher Standard,—Part II.—Lieut. C. B. Down, R.G.A.

Persian,—Higher Standard.—Lieut. R. Eberhardie, 116th Mahrattas.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, MAY 14.—Capt Ilton, 36th Sikhs, from Rawalpindi.
Major Boyle, R A M C, from Lucknow.
Capt Buchanan, Seaf. High. from Peshawar.
Major Benson, East Yorks, from England.
Capt Cadogan, 10th R Hus, from England.
Capt Tancock, 31st Punjabis, from Nowshera.
Major Smith, S W Bord, from Quetta.
Lieut Swinburne, R E, from Colombo.
Capt Dalrimple Hay, 43rd E Regt, from Erinpura.
Col Watts, A A G, from England,

DEPARTURES, MAY 14.—Major Smith S W Bord, to England.
Major Bell, Durham L I, to England.
Capt Johnston, 36th Sikhs, to England.
Major Boyle, R A M C, to England.
Lieut Campbell, 29th Punj, to England.
Lieut Money, Gur Rifles, to England.
Capt Buchanan, Seaf High to England.
Capt Shitford, 10th R Hus, to England.
Capt. Gibbs, 10th R Hus, to England.
Capt Tancock, 36th Punjabis, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Barton, I.M.S., officiates as Principal Medical Officer, Aden Brigade, vice Colonel Quayle on leave from the 23rd inst.

Lieut A Dawson is appointed Specialist in Dermatology, 9th Division.

MR. A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND.

Farewell Dinner at Sind Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 14.

A farewell dinner was given last night by the members of the Sind Club to Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I.C.S., C.S.I., Commissioner in Sind, who is leaving Sind on a year's furlough by the mail of the 20th. The dinner was the largest of its kind given at the Club and went off with great brightness and success. Mr. Younghusband's health was proposed by the Collector, Mr. Mules, in a very amusing speech which was most enthusiastically received by all present with the usual honours. The Commissioner returned thanks in his happiest manner and the rest of the evening was spent very enjoyably.

DEATH OF A POPULAR BARRISTER.

Twenty-eight Years at Moulmein.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 14.

The death has occurred at Moulmein of Mr. Copley Moyle, Barrister-at-Law, who was called to the Bar in 1869, and coming to India was enrolled in the Calcutta High Court, where he practised till 1881, when he went to Moulmein. The deceased was a high Mason and was buried with Masonic honours.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut F. C. Fraser is posted to the Jail Department, Burma, and Captain R. E. Lloyd for temporary employment in Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The recognition of the following Political appointments is notified:—

Mr. E. J. Holberton as Acting Siamese Consul, Rangoon; Mr. E. L. Rogers as United States Vice-Consul, Karachi; Herr H. Baechtold as Acting German Consul, Cochin; and Mr. E. F. Fance as Swedish Vice-Consul, Calcutta.

The following Political postings are notified:—

Major A. L. Duke, I. M. S., as Civil Surgeon Peshawar; Lieut. R. E. H. Griffith as Assistant to the Political Agent, Dir and Swat; and Lieut W. F. R. Webb for employment with the North Waziristan Militia. Major A. J. Macnab, I. M. S., has eighteen months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army promotions:—Lieut.-Colonel R. T. Gastrord to be Colonel; Major H. T. Hay, A. M. Gaulknor and H. F. Showers to be Lieut.-Colonels; and Lieutenants G. A. Hooper and E. L. Crosleigh to be Captains.

The retirements are notified of Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Yate and Hon. Captain E. E. Hutchins.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer Johnston has one year's extension as Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Tucker Registrar, Revenue and Agriculture Department, Government of India, has three months' leave, Mr. J. D. Shapcott to act.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Pato, Examiner of Accounts, has eighteen months' leave, Mr. W. R. Butterfield to act.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Chuni Lal is posted as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Calcutta.

Mr. W. E. Mellor, Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, has six months' leave.

Mr. F. C. Harrison, Officiating Comptroller General has one month's leave.

Mr. Bolster, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, has six months' leave, Mr. G. F. Buckley to act and Mr. F. J. Dickinson receiving a step.

Mr. H. L. Duncan to act as Deputy Postmaster-General vice Mr. Amman on leave.

Mr. A. E. Boyd, Customs Establishment, has three months' leave from next August.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

This week's crop telegrams show a rise of 12,000 in the numbers under famine relief in the country generally, and a further increase is expected in Bengal. The prices of food grains are falling in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province where an average crop has just been reaped, but they show no such tendency elsewhere. Garhwal has been added to the areas in the United Provinces where scarcity has been declared, but distress there is slight at present.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 12th May:—

Heavy rain during week in parts Kanara, moderate in parts Dharwar and slight in parts Ratnagiri, Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Standing crops generally in fair to good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Karachi, Kaira, Broach, West Khandesh and Satara, nearly over in Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Kanara and Nasik and continues in parts Larkana and Baroda. Threshing nearly completed in Kolaba, West Khandesh and Mahi Kantha and continues in parts Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Broach and East Khandesh. Cotton picking continues in parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for next season generally in progress. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate except in parts Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur and Belgaum. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum. Prices of food-grains fallen slightly in Kanara and Poona, risen slightly in Larkana and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchaseable per rupee in Sind 32 to 40 per cent., in Gujrat 25 to 49 per cent., in Konkan 3 to 25 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 33 per cent., and in Karnatak 39 to 44 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate Emigration on a small scale progressing in Bijapur, Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivatinff and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 1st instant—Bijapur—workers 812, gratuitous 14.

THE PAINTER-CHEMIST.

LEONARDO DA VINCI.

"For oh, this world and the wrong it does!
"They are safe in heaven with their backs to it,
"The Michaels and Rafaels, you hum and buzz.
"Round the works of, you of the little wit!"

It was the second half of the fifteenth century, that happy age, in which humanity, awakening from its long and profound sleep began a new life, and when the brilliant butterfly broke from its chrysalis a multi-coloured joy. The majority of the great inventions which will ever be the amazement of generations came to be inaugurated then. No wonder that such a glorious epoch encompassed with a splendid aureole of what may be not unfinished lights, should have passed on to future ages. In such a happy time the art of printing was discovered so indelibly engraved with grateful remembrance in the history of humanity. "Thanks to printing," says Lamartine, with unequalled exactitude, "we are all contemporaries, for it has suppressed time, even as steam has annulled space."

HIS BIRTH.

At such a time the illustrious Leonardo da Vinci saw the light of day, and pursued the glory of immortalising his name in various departments of thought, worthily figuring specially in the history of Science, and of the Fine Arts. In a country-seat not far from beautiful Florence, he was born in 1452. His master was the celebrated Andrea Verruchio. Artistic Florence which has had the glory of being the nucleus, whence sprang the zephyrs of the Renaissance in Arts, and where are to be seen the traces of the magnificence of the Medicis and the genius of the immortal Michael Angelo was also the land of inspiration of Da Vinci, and where his dreamy mind was able to forge those titanic ideas, which in the heat of his imagination took body and life. Painter, engineer, architect and chemist; one sees here those chaste conceptions, displaying his exceptional and illustrious intelligence. A great Italian writer has very justly observed, that Vinci carried the torch of criticism to all the branches of science, and has given the most exact and philosophical rules for arriving at ascertaining the causes of natural phenomena.

HIS ART.

He proclaimed experience as a unique and sure guide, and stuck to it for ever. No marvel that with such a standard, he came to realise great wonders. He was nominated Director of the Academy of Painting and of Architecture of Milan. This office he filled for some time, and left the city on the conquest of the Duchy of Milan by Louis XII, and went to Rome where he hardly found protection. He turned his face to France, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the Court of Francis I, who overwhelmed him with kindness and distinctions. Leonardo's art is weighted with more of the meaning of nature and purpose of humanity. Stand we facing a picture of his, a great ideal of beauty that he has come to realise, despite his pale colouring and his sketches perhaps a little incorrect, but full of a curious beauty arrived at by refining upon the world of common forms! A modification comes over our nature, just as we are affected with a special, a unique impression of pleasure, by the virtue of a wine, a gem, or a herb. This is due to his great acuity of disengaging beauty from the common elements with which it may be found combined. His open heart tuned by nature developed in him that strange mystical sense by which, "he sees into the life of things." He brooded over the hidden virtues of plants and crystals, over the orbits of the stars, and over the due relations which exist between the different order of living things, through which they interpret each other. Following his own precept,

SE TU SARAI SOLO, TU SARAI TUTTO TUO

—if thou will be alone, thou will be wholly thine—he listened to the voice of silence, realising that if "heard melodies are sweet, those unheard are sweeter." But apart from these we meet in his works with ideas of sufficient interest for the history of chemistry, and which prove that he was no alien to those useful studies, which at the time were mostly in an elementary state. And the merit of his ideas is all the more great since they bear the stamp of originality and invention. Poring over his crucibles, experimenting with colours, he seemed a sorcerer, not bent so much on discovering the philosopher's stone, as seeking immortality for the subtlest and most delicate effects of painting. The somewhat exact ideas on combustion of the illustrious Florentine artist are such, that modern chemical science has but corroborated and enlarged them. So singular were his talents, that they could not be locked up within the limits of a given order of studies, and the scintillations of his genius went illuminating extensive and obscure horizons of multifarious knowledge pertaining to diverse order of ideas. He seemed possessed of curious secrets and a hidden lore, living in a world of which he alone possessed the key. For him to have said that fire incessantly destroys the air which feeds it, means that he knew, or held almost exact notions as to what combustion is, and to explain which there exist diverse theories. His theory of the flame of a candle, marks him as the forerunner of Faraday. According to him life can synthetically be defined as an uninterrupted series of combustions, as also multitude of facts offered by organic nature. The wine transformed into vinegar, the high-coloured canvass slowly fading into colourless shade, the principal acids turning sweet, in short a multitude of such manifestations are due to combustion. What

HIS PHILOSOPHY

seems to have been most like is that of John Baptista Porta, of Paracelsus and of Cardan. There hangs about it much of the spirit of the alchemy of old, the higher study and knowledge of nature—clairvoyance, divining the sources of springs underneath the earth, or of expression behind the human countenance—the deep research into her hiden powers, those occult and mysterious laws which constitute the ultimate essence of every element. His life was a mystery, and what does not lift quite from it is much more so when he is 31—the year of Raphael's birth—the year of his visit to Milan where Ludovico Sforza reigns, the murderer of of his young nephew by slow poison. His fame has gone before him, and he offers to tell Sforza strange secrets in the art of war for a price. He goes there not as an artist at all, but as a musician, a player on the harp—a strange one of silver, of his own making, modelled in some curious likeness to a horse's skull. Susceptible to, "une flute invisible soupire dans les vergers"—an invisible flute sighing in the orchards, Duke Ludovico falls under the spell of Leonardo's voice and visage—the heritage of a love-child—strong enough to balance the disadvantage of birth playing about him. The beauty of his boyhood clings to him, and he fascinates as he walks the streets, fond of odd bright dresses and spirited horses. His physical strength too endears him to the fair, for he can bend a horse-shoe like a coil of lead. The "Modern Spirit" was coming on and the fifteenth century is as much the nurse of the Renaissance as of realism appealing to experience. The one was a return to antiquity, the other a return to nature. Raphael represents the first, Leonardo the second.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Mr. Azizuddin's Advocacy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 14.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Azizuddin, the Collector of South Canara, delivered an interesting speech when presiding a few days ago at the annual meeting of the Kasaragod Mahomedan Education Institution. In the course of his speech, after deploring the intellectual degeneracy of the Moslem nations of the world he advocated continued efforts on the part of the Moslem community in India to take every advantage of the educational facilities offered and to educate both its boys and girls to take their proper position in the world of to-day.

LORD KITCHENER dispenses the usual hospitality this season at Simla. He will be the host at a dinner on the 31st instant, being the anniversary of the conclusion of peace after the South African War, to all officers who took part in the Boer Campaign; also on the 12th June when the Royal Engineer officers are invited to dine with him, when a similar dinner takes place in London.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

(LONDON, APRIL 30. PARIS, MAY 1.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Court.—The King and Queen sailed from Malta on Sunday, and arrived in the afternoon at Catania, whence they took an excursion round Mount Etna. The Royal party have since visited Palermo.—The Prince and Princess of Wales on Monday opened a library building which Mr. Edgar Allen has given to Sheffield University.

Charity.—Two investigators under the Poor Law Commission report, in general, against doles and in favour of almshouses.—The Central Poor Law Conference has condemned the Commission's proposals.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Defence Committee asks £10,000 for campaign work against Welsh Disestablishment.—The Baptist Union, at its annual assembly, has adopted a scheme for regulating ministers' appointments and changes and for levelling up their incomes. The President, Dr. Marshall, in his inaugural address, expressed a liberal view of Old Testament criticism. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Religious Tract Society, the Church of England Temperance Society, the Evangelical Alliance, and the Baptist Missionary Society, have all held their annual meetings this week.—General Booth's 80th birthday was celebrated at the Albert Hall last week.

Elections.—Mr. Chamberlain has sent good wishes to the Unionist candidate at Stratford-on-Avon; while Lord Roberts favours Captain Kincaid-Smith. The National Service League is divided on the subject.

Ireland.—The Police on Monday came in conflict in Roscommon with demonstrators against grazing farms.—The Government's failure to protect citizens against lawlessness was denounced at the Irish Church Synod last week.

Labour.—A conference on unemployment was held at the Guildhall on Saturday; when also a Trafalgar-square meeting denounced the Salvation Army for "sweating" at one of its "elevators."

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed a High Court decision granting an injunction to restrain a defendant in a separation case from prosecuting a divorce suit in France.— A decree nisi for divorce has been given against Mr. F. A. Curzon, theatrical manager.—Morris and Marks Reubens have been sentenced to death for the murder of W. Sproull in Whitechapel.—A bank clerk stands charged with being concerned with "D. S. Windell" in a fraud on the London South-Western Bank.

London.—The City Corporation has voted 3,000 guineas for the entertainment of the Berlin municipal representatives in May.—The Chief of the Fire Brigade has resigned.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital may have to close half its beds in default of large financial help.

Marriages.—Lord Clanwilliam and the Hon. Mrs. Howard; Lord Brooke and Miss Marjorie Eden; Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith and Miss A. M. Redpath; Major F. W. Heath and Miss D. Headeastle; Major Cochrane and Miss Lump; Mr. A. Flower and Miss Ida Hamilton; Mr. Wade Palmer and Miss Winnington; and the Rev. A. E. Ross and Miss May Hazlett.

Music and Drama.—The opera season at Coventgarden opened on Monday with the first performance in this country of M. Saint-Saens's "Samson et Delila" "Col. Smith," by A.E.W. Mason, has appeared at St. James's Theatre; The "Conquest," by "George Fleming," at the Lyric, "A Persian Princess," by L. Bantock and F. J. Barrow, at the Queen's and "The Arcadians," by Mark Ambient and A. M. Thompson, at the Shaftesbury.

Naval and Military.—The Committee of Inquiry on Naval Defence, consisting of the Prime Minister, Sir E. Grey, Mr. Haldane, Lord Morley and Lord Crewe, had its first meeting on April 27. Lord C. Beresford, explaining his charges to the Parliamentary Navy Committee, stated that all officers giving evidence would receive a guarantee that their prospects in the Service would not be prejudiced.—"A Critic" makes a rejoinder to the defender of the Admiralty in the "Times."—Certain battleships are to be used as naval bases on the coast.—A motor mobilization has taken place to repel an "invasion" at Scarborough.—Thirty British officers are visiting German battlefields.—A sailor of the "Majestic" is in custody in connection with a suspected disclosure of secret information to a foreign Power.

Oxford University.—Lord Curzon, Chancellor, has submitted to the University a comprehensive plan for its reform.

Parliament.—The House of Lords passed the Army Annual Bill on the 27th.—The House of Commons on the 32nd rejected, but only by 97 to 80, a motion demanding a comprehensive arterial drainage scheme for Ireland. On the 23rd, a Bill to extend the feeding of school children by public authorities was thrown out by 206 to 82. The Indian Councils Bill was read a third time on the 26th, the Government agreeing to make some concession regarding Executive Councils. The Board of Trade Bill was read a second time after considerable opposition. On the 27th the Postmaster-General made his annual statement. The Trade Boards Bill against sweating was read a second time on the 28th.

The National Chamber of Trade opened its annual meeting on Monday at Glasgow.

Wills.—Sir F. Wills left £3,916,649; Captain J. Cundy, £358,634; Mr. F. S. Weldon, £272,390; Mr. S. Puckle, £176,530; Mr. W. Rees Mogg, £154,330; Sir B. F. Hall, over £147,000; the Hon. D. Playdell-Bouverie, £143,322; Mr. T. Bagge, £133,351; Mr. R. Haslam £131,995; Mr. J. Brand, £131,880; Mr. A. Midgley, £115,013.

Woman Suffrage.—The annual congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance opened on Monday, Mrs. Catt presiding.—Militant suffragists on Tuesday chained themselves to statues in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Premier says his policy is to make Australia's answer to Britain's enemies as complete as possible by "the ringing of 5,000 hammers in Australian workshops and dockyards." Lord Dudley, at a St. George's Day dinner strongly favoured an Australian navy.

Canada.—In the year ended March 31 there arrived 146,908 emigrants, against 262,467 in the previous year, British emigrants fell off by more than half, while Americans slightly increased.—A Special Committee of the House of Commons has favourably reported on the Daylight Saving Bill.

Newfoundland.—An alleged "conspiracy" between the ex-Premier and a Canadian Minister to bring the Island into the Dominion is ridiculed by the Minister.

East Africa.—Mr. Roosevelt has arrived at Katipi. At a dinner before leaving Mombasa he praised the British people for civilizing uncivilized places.

South Africa.—The Transvaal has a satisfactory supply of native labour, owing largely to the lack of employment in Cape Colony.—In Natal a railway strike has broken out.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff Bill is still being discussed by the Senate. A general increase of the duty on alcoholic drinks has been made. The independent oil producers are attempting to secure a duty of 40 or 50 per cent. on petroleum.

Wheat Prices have greatly declined, and Mr. Patten has left Chicago for a New Mexican ranch.

The Indian Nationalist movement in America appears to have come to an end.

A Will Case.—Consuelo Duchess of Manchester and her sisters have taken action in New York to have their father's will declared invalid.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Coalition Ministry in Hungary has resigned.

Bulgaria.—King Edward telegraphed last week congratulating King Ferdinand on his country's independence, which all the Powers have now recognized.

France.—President Fallieres on Sunday unveiled a statue of Gambetta at Nice. M. Clemenceau, the Premier, in an important speech said that any community tolerating such an interruption to the public services as had lately occured would collapse. Some of the Post Office servants, however, are still agitating for the dismissal of their chief; and other labour troubles are reported.—Fresh revelations have been made of fraud and unconscionable delay in connection with the navy.

Germany.—The Imperial deficit will considerably exceed the latest official estimate of £5,630,000. The Imperial and Prussian Governments are about to borrow £40,000,000.

Morocco.—The British mission was received by the Sultan on the 21st. On the 17th, Berber tribesmen had defeated the Sultan's force. Fresh troops are being sent against them.

Persia.—The Royalist force violated the armistice at Tabriz last week, and Russian troops have crossed the frontier. The Shah has ordered an indefinite suspension of the siege, and is trying to come to terms with the Nationalists.

Portugal.—An earthquake on Friday evening destroyed two villages and about 40 lives.

Turkey.—The Constantinople garrison on Saturday resisted the entrance of the Macedonian troops, who, however overcame their resistance, artillery being brought to bear on the barracks held by the defenders. There were several hundred casualties, and many arrests were made. Abdul Hamid has been deposed and his brother, Reshed Effendi proclaimed Sultan.—In Asia Minor great distress has followed the massacres, which, indeed, appear to be still going on.

Shipping Disasters.—Three collisions are reported with a total loss of 26 lives.

Sales.—Mr. Happer's Japanese colour-prints are realizing high prices at Sotheby's.—At Christie's, a Constable seascape has fetched £1,428.—In Paris, £7,840, the highest book price on record has been given for a unique copy of Moliere's works.

Sport.—At Newmarket on Wednesday the King's Minoru won the Two Thousand Guineas.—Manchester United beat Bristol City at the Crystal Palace on Saturday and received the Football Association cup at Lord Charles Beresford's hands—The Bedfordshire Regiment has won the final in the Army Hockey Tournament.—Ranelagh beat the House of Commons at golf on Saturday.—At racquets, Messrs. E. M. Baerlein and P. Ashworth have won the amateur doubles championship.—In New York, Shrubb beat St. Yves in a 15-mile race.

Obituary.—Dr. Marcus Dods; Munshi Abdul Karim; Major-General Vanderzee; M. Ceramano Barbizon, artist; Mr. E. H. Aitken, writer on Indian life; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Capel Cure; Mr. Ghose, of the "Indian Nation;" Mr. Trehawke Kekewich, Mr. Ronald Ramsay, a brother of Lord Dalhousie, is believed to have committed suicide at sea.—"Times."

LORD CURZON ON UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Lord Curzon, Chancellor of the University, has prepared a comprehensive "Memorandum on Oxford Reform," and submitted it to the consideration of the University under cover of a letter to the Vice-Chancellor. The memorandum is published by the Clarendon Press in book form. In a concluding chapter, Lord Curzon summarises briefly the conclusions to which his inquiry has led. He says:—

"In discussing the circumstances of Oxford it has been impossible not to frame some conception of the functions which a University, so historical in its character and so majestic in its influence, should perform. A fourfold duty lies upon it: to provide the best teaching over the entire field of knowledge of which its own resources and the progress of science may admit; to offer this teaching to the widest range of students; to mould and shape them not merely by the training of intellect but by the discipline of spirit, so that, wherever they go, they may be worthy citizens or worthy servants of the State; and to extend by original inquiry the frontiers of learning. In other words, we desire that Oxford should supply a focus of culture, a school of character, and a nursery of thought. Always a responsible, this has become a doubly momentous task since, by the edowment of the late Cecil Rhodes Oxford has opened its gates to the empire and to the world—as well as to the nation; and since whole classes of the nation hitherto excluded or dormant are now themselves knocking for admission. At such a time we may well review our own position, endeavour to sweep away any obstacles that impede our progress, and start again, re-invigorated, upon our path. On some previous occasions this task has been undertaken for Oxford by outside agencies, invested for the purpose with the highest authority and powers. On the present occasion circumstances render it undesirable that instruments so potent, but also so incalculable, should be employed and both desirable and possible for the University to assume the duty itself. Voluntary self-reformation may be less sensational in its operations than changes imposed by external force, but it is capable of being equally effective.

"We may learn, however, from the experience of previous Commissions that successful reform at Oxford has almost invariably originated in reconstruction rather than in destruction; and that the institutions which last the longest and work the best are those which have been erected on older foundations, or under skilful treatment, have assumed fresh and more harmonious shapes.

It has been no part of my duty to submit a series of formulated propositions to the University. For such an enterprise I possess neither the competence nor the authority. If measures of amendment are to be carried, they can only be carried after full deliberation, and with general consent, by the University itself. Except in a limited number of cases—where a definite obligation appeared to exist—I have refrained from expressing strong personal opinions, regarding it as my privilege rather to place before the University the evidence which I have collected and examined on the main issues of academic reform, and to invite the consideration of the Hebdomadal Council on many of the subjects as they may think it advisable to pursue. Some of the lines of inquiry that have been suggested may prove to be impracticable or inopportune; some of the proposals may not stand the test of more searching investigation. Very possibly the area which I have attempted to explore may be thought too extensive or too ambitious.

"However this may be, I would fain hope that some useful purpose may be served by bringing together in accessible form the views of University reform which are widely current, both in academic and in general society, and in concentrating attention upon those subjects in particular which admit of being considered without delay. In the choice of them the University will be guided by its own experience and sense of proportion. Happily, its attitude towards change admits of no doubt, and may be judged from the series of reforms which in recent years, and not as the result of the last Commission only, have so immensely extended its activities and brought it abreast of the foremost intellectual

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 26, Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received a despatch from the Government of India on the subject of the reorganisation of the Indian Telegraph Department; whether, in view of the general dissatisfaction among the officers of the Indian Telegraph Department at the delay which has occurred in India in coming to a conclusion regarding the reorganisation of that department, he will take steps to expedite matters; and whether he can state when orders thereon are likely to be passed.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has not received the recommendations of the Government of India with regard to the reorganisation of the Indian Telegraph Department, but he will inquire when they may be expected.

THE PERSIAN DISORDERS.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether an armistice was granted to Tabriz in consequence of the intervention of the representatives at the Court of the Shah of Great Britain and Russia; and whether, seeing that such armistic gave an advantage to the parliamentary forces, he would explain the reason for this intervention in the domestic politics of Persia.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The reply to the first part of the hon. member's question is in the affirmative. The reason for this step was to facilitate the provision of food for the foreign subjects at Tabriz, who were in imminent peril of starvation, and to avert an attack upon the foreign Consulates which had been threatened.

Mr. Rees: May I ask whether an effort was made to obtain a safe conduct for these Europeans?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: Every effort was made to supply food at Tabriz without the introduction of foreign troops.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Who threatened the attack on the Consulates—the Nationalists or the Royalists?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The attack was threatened by the starving population.

Mr. Rees: I asked whether an effort was made to obtain a safe conduct out of Tabriz for the European population, and whether on refusal of that these steps were taken.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I shall be glad if the hon. member will be good enough to put down that question.

Mr. J. Ward: Was there any arrangement as to the terms or limits of the occupation?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I am not sure that there will be an occupation. Possibly the introduction of food will do away with the necessity.

Major Anstruther-Gray: Has food been supplied at Tabriz?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: Not yet, I believe.

Mr. Rees further asked whether any British subjects in Tabriz were actively aiding the parliamentary as against the royalist forces; and, if so, whether such British subjects would be duly arraigned under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: It is reported that one British subject was taking an active part on the side of the Nationalists. I am not aware of any provision of the Foreign Enlistment Act which, in present circumstances, would apply to such a case.

THE FLEET ON THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIA STATIONS.

Mr. Fell asked what was the strength of the British Fleet in the Pacific Ocean, and how many ships are there on the China and Australia stations respectively.

Mr. McKenna: In addition to torpedo craft gunboats, etc., there are on the China station four armoured cruisers, two second-class cruisers, two sloops; and on the Australia station, one protected cruiser (first-class), three second-class cruisers, five third-class cruisers, one sloop in reserve. Two sloops are employed on the west coast of America. A cruiser from the China station and another from the Australia station are at present cruising in the Pacific.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What is the amount of the actual gold reserve at present at disposal of the Indian Government; how much of this gold is deposited in London and how much in India; and whether the whole of the profits on coinage of rupees is being devoted to maintaining and increasing this gold reserve, in accordance with the recommendation of the Fowler Commission of 1898.

Mr. Hobhouse: I understand that my hon. friend's question relates to the gold standard reserve. This reserve is now held in British and Colonial Government securities and in rupees to the following amounts:—Securities, nominal amount, £8,383,000; cost price, £7,946,000. Rupees, 1,583 lakhs (£10,587,000). It is hoped that a portion of the rupees may be remitted to England to be invested in sterling securities in 1909-10. As the Secretary of State informed the hon. member for Hythe in reply to his question on July 9, 1907, it has been decided to apply half the future profits on coinage to supplement the funds available for capital expenditure on Indian railways.

Mr. Smeaton asked whether the late Financial, Adviser to the Indian Government, Sir Edward Law did not express a very strong opinion that the gold standard reserve should remain intact and should not be invested.

Mr. Hobhouse: I believe some such opinion as that was expressed at the time, but the Government of India have seen fit to depart from the recommendation then made.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could furnish any information as to an attack on British levies in the Zhob Valley.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Government of India have reported that a detachment of thirteen of the Zhob Levy Corps escorting rations was attacked on the morning of April 20 at close quarters in a narrow defile by a large number of armed men who killed eleven of the levies and escaped across the Afghan frontier taking carbines and ammunition. The identity of the attacking party is not yet established, but they are believed to have been a gang of outlaws.

Major Anstruther-Gray: What action is the Government going to take?

Mr. Hobhouse: The Government of India is endeavouring to ascertain the identity of the outlaws first. Until that is established no definite action can be taken.

PAY OF SUBALTERN OFFICERS R. E.

Mr. Warner asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether subaltern officers of the Royal Engineers serving in India and Burma get less pay than those officers of the Indian Army who are not considered fit to serve with the corps of Sappers and Miners; and, if so will he consider the advisability of remedying this inequality.

Mr. Buchanan: The Indian Sappers and Miners are officered solely by officers of the Royal Engineers, who do not necessarily serve permanently in India. The pay of subalterns serving with Sappers and Miners is generally somewhat less than that of subalterns of the Indian Army. The Secretary of State is not prepared to admit that the rates should be equalised.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, before the report stage of the Indian Councils Bill (Lords) is taken, he will furnish the House with particulars of the rearrangement of that portion of the first schedule to the Government of India's Despatch of October 1, 1908, as set out in Cd. 4426, in order that the House may be made acquainted with the manner in which effect is to be given to the proposal for the establishment of a non-official majority in the Provincial Legislative Councils.

Mr. Buchanan: The details of the scheme are under the consideration of the Government of India, and the Secretary of State is not yet in a position to give the particulars asked for.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

The Indian Councils Bill was considered on report. The chief feature of the debate was an intimation by the Government that they would be prepared when the Bill returned to the Lords to introduce in Clause 3 words giving Parliament effective control over proposals for the extension of the system of Executive Councils to other provinces besides Bengal.

The first amendment was moved by Lord Ronaldshay, who desired that to the first clause, which provides for the presence of elected members on the Legislative Councils, words should be added requiring that the relative proportion of Mahomedan to Hindu representation on all representative bodies, from rural boards up to the Viceregal Council, should be fixed by executive authority, and that in every case in which a seat assigned to the Mahomedan community was to be filled by election, the electorate should be composed exclusively of Mahomedans. An amendment of this kind, he said, was necessary in order to fulfil the promises given to the Mahomedans, who had been assured that in the event of an extension of political privileges to the people of India the share given to them would be commensurate not only with their numbers but with their historical and political importance. There had been something like consternation, he declared, in Mahomedan India since the speech delivered in Committee by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who read a telegram from the Viceroy from which it appeared that a mixed electorate was contemplated.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Joynson-Hicks, who paid a tribute to the great loyalty of Mahomedans, and supported by Lord Percy, who, however, questioned whether its terms were the best that could be used. He urged the Government to accept the offer of the Mahomedans to renounce their right to vote in joint electorate and in return to accede to their demand for an increase of the number of seats especially reserved for them in order that their representation might be in excess of their numerical qualification.

Mr. Rees also insisted that the rights of the Mahomedans must be secured. They would prove themselves to be far more powerful than the Hindus if writing should give place to fighting, faction to action.

Mr. Keir Hardie hoped the principle of the mixed electorate would be adhered to and that it would be left to the Government of India to nominate the representatives of the sectarian Mahomedans, between whom and national Mahomedans he drew a distinction.

Mr. Hobhouse, who explained that there had been considerable misunderstanding of the meaning of the Viceroy's telegram, assured the supporters of the amendment that wherever it should be possible elections would be conducted on the basis of separate representation for the Mahomedan community. But the different customs, traditions and social conditions that existed appeared to render it impossible to apply a uniform system to give effect to the principle of the separate electorate. The Government of India had found, therefore, that there were difficulties in the path which they wished to follow, but the Viceroy's telegram did not necessarily close the discussion, and it might be that the difficulties encountered might not be permanent.

Mr. Balfour had heard with satisfaction the speech of Mr. Hobhouse, but pointed out with emphasis that the Viceroy's telegram was not on the same lines. He would like to see the principle upon which the Government intended to act introduced into the Bill, in order to make it plain to future Governments that the communities of India could not be regarded as homogeneous, and that it was not enough there simply to count heads. As the measure stood, it contained nothing which would prevent a future administration from granting undue representation to the Hindus. It ought to be pointed out expressly that Parliament trusted the Government of India not to assimilate their system to that which prevailed here, but to give full weight to the opinion of every community without reference to its mere numbers. In electoral contests the Mahomedans would have no more chance against the Hindus than the latter would have against the Mahomedans if it should ever come to blows.

The amendment, after further discussion, was withdrawn.

In the reintroduced third clause, empowering the Viceroy in Council to create Provincial Executive Councils, Lord Percy proposed to insert words to limit the exercise of the power to the case of Bengal.

From the Liberal benches Mr. Smeaton appealed earnestly to the Government to act cautiously in this matter, for, in his opinion, the proposal under consideration was on of a revolutionary character, and might have a most momentous effect on our rule in India.

From the same side of the House Mr. Munro-Ferguson also urged the Government to pause, pointing out that if additional Executive Councils were set up natives would find themselves in a position to exercise a considerable amount of patronage, which would be a novelty.

Mr. Hobhouse relied, in opposition to the amendment, on the opinion of the Viceroy's Council and on unofficial opinion as expressed in the "Times of India" and the "Pioneer." But on this subject the Government, in a spirit of compromise, were ready to make a concession, and would act, on a suggestion which had been thrown out by Lord Percy. They would consider, without pledging themselves in advance to any precise method, whether Parliament could be given some control over schemes for the creation of Councils elsewhere than in Bengal. At the same time he thought it right to say that protracted debates upon such schemes would be undesirable.

Mr. Balfour, while unshaken in his opinion that the appointment of additional Councils would be a very grave step, for this change might enable inexperienced councillors to clog the wheels of Government at critical moments, was prepared to meet Mr. Hobhouse half-way. He understood that the Government were prepared to consider favourably some plan for the reservation of parliamentary control which would not entail legislation on every occasion when a new Council was proposed. With that he supposed they must be satisfied.

The amendment was withdrawn, and there was then a short debate on the motion for third reading. Answering Lord Percy, Mr. Hobhouse repeated with some amplification the statement he had made in Committee with regard to natives of India who were deported without trial. The Government did not intend that the fact of deportation should of itself disqualify a man, after his release, for election to a Legislative Council. Some members below the gangway on the Ministerial side endeavoured to discuss the policy of deportation generally, but the Speaker suppressed their effort peremptorily. In reply to a question put by Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Asquith said it was not intended to curtail the existing facilities for discussion in the Viceroy's Council.

The Bill was read a third time.

THE POSITION AT TABRIZ.

On Tuesday, April 27, Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could make any further statement as to the condition of affairs in Persia, particularly with regard to Tabriz; and whether British life and property were adequately safeguarded.

Sir E. Grey: I have received no information respecting any change in the general situation in Persia since the date of the last reply, which I returned to the hon. member. With regard to Tabriz, his Majesty's Minister at Teheran has reported that the Shah has ordered the suspension of hostilities till further orders, and the opening of roads for the admission of food into the town. A Russian force is being got ready to leave Julfa for Tabriz to-morrow, to protect the Consulates and foreign subjects if need be. I have no information as to any fresh danger to British lives and property.

Major Anstruther-Grey: When may we reasonably hope that food will arrive at Tabriz? The population is starving.

Sir E Grey: Everything has been done to secure the opening of the roads. I trust that if they are not opened by the Shah's forces under his instructions the starting of the Russian force will secure the opening of the roads.

Mr. Smeaton: When is the Russian force likely to arrive?

Sir E. Grey: I understand the last intention was that it should start to-morrow from the Russian frontier.

Mr. Ponsonby: Is there a clear understanding with the Russian Government that the Russian force only enters Tabriz in order to guard the Consulates?

Sir E. Grey: To guard the Consulates and protect foriguers. It will also make sure of the opening of the roads for food supplies.

THE INDIAN DEPORTATIONS.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under-Secretary for India whether information had reached the Secretary of State that in a recent debate in the Viceroy's Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Gokhale made an urgent appeal to the Government of India to restore to their homes the nine British subjects who were deported in December without charge or trial, on the grounds that the situation was rapidly improving, that it would give great satisfaction throughout the country, and that it would be a bare act of justice to men, some of whom he knew to be of the highest character; and whether he could state what reply was given to Mr. Gokhale's appeal.

Mr. Hobhouse, who replied, said: The Secretary of State has seen a report of the speech referred to; the reply was to the effect that the Government, who had the fullest information, were the best judges as to the necessities of the case. The Government refused to admit either that they had acted on unreliable information or that there was any error at all in their action.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. ASWINI DUTT.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has had his attention called to a petition presented to the Government of India by the wife of Mr. Aswini Dutt, who has been for upwards of four months imprisoned without charge or trial: whether he is aware that the petition cites a number of testimonials given at various times by Anglo-Indian officials, including Lieutenant-Governors, to the high character and work of Mr. Dutt as an educationalist and social reformer; whether the Secretary of State has any reason to doubt the accuracy of those testimonials; and, if not, whether he will take them into consideration in determining how much longer Mr. Dutt is to be detained in prison without being given an opportunity of answering any charges that may have been made against him.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has not seen the petition; but he his sufficiently informed as to Mr. Dutt's character and work, and he sees no reason to think that it is desirable for him to take into special consideration the testimonials referred to.

Mr. A. H. Scott asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the wife of Mr. Aswini Kumar Dutt, one of the British subjects in India who, in December last, was deported from his home without charge or trial, has presented a petition to the Viceroy asking to be made aware of the reasons of State which led to her husband's deportation, alleging his readiness to meet any charges that can be brought against him, and praying that on the ground of his ill-health and the peace and quiet prevailing in the district, he may be released from prison; whether the Viceroy has made any reply to this petition; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State is aware what that reply was.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is aware that Mr Dutt's wife submitted a memorial, stating that he was suffering from diabetes and expressing apprehension as to the effects of imprisonment on his health, the Viceroy was able to inform her in reply that her husband's health had in fair improved since his arrival at Lucknow and continued good.

THE INDIAN DEPORTATION.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether persons deported by the Government of India under Regulation III of 1818 receive regular medical attendance and are provided with everything which the Government medical officer, empowered in this behalf, certifies to be necessary to their present comfort any speedy recovery from any illnesses from which any or all of such persons are suffering; and whether, if peace and quiet now prevail in the districts in which such persons formerly resided the Government of India will duly consider whether such peace and quiet are likely to continue to prevail in such districts if such such persons are permaturely released.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the first part of the question in the affirmative; as to the second part, the Government of India will no doubt consider the point mentioned when the proper time comes.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—APRIL 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major F G Beville, C I E, 1 A, B
Major A W R Coohrane, I M S B
Capt C L Dunn, I M S B
Capt W S J Shaw, I M S B
Mr C M W Brett, C S I, B Cov
Mr G R Clarke, B Cov
Mr A Earle, C I E, B Cov
Mr R A Graham, B Cov
Hon Mr Justice H Holmwood, B Cov
Mr R Humphreys, B Cov
Mr E Macconochie, B Cov
Mr R Nathan, C I E, B Cov
Mr R C Tute, B Cov
Mr A G Clarke, B
Mr R L Johnston, B
Mr R C Edge, B
Mr J Cowie, B
Mr A B Prussin, B
Mr G H Marshall, B
Mr J O D Murray, B
Mr M D Mackenzie, B
Mr F V Tyler, B
Mr W J Trafee, B
Mr F J Ring, B
Mr W I Tilden, B
Mr N E Winton, B
Mr J M Law, B
Mr P S P Rice, M Cov
Mr J C Stoclair, M Cov
Mr C B Peadnell, M
Mr B C Loggett, M
Mr R J M Mayne, M
Mr P E Percival, Bo Co
Mr L C Swifte, Bo Cov
Mr G R Duxbury, Bo
Mr P J Fitzgibbon, Bo
Col L A Gordon, 32 Lrs
Col B Holland, 47 Sikhs
Col L C H Stainforth, 51 Sikhs.
Col R H Twigg, 1-39 Garh R
Col J S E Western, A A G Lahore
Col H Brander, C B, 32 Sikh Prs
Col R F H Anderson, I A
Col P J H Aplin, D S O, I A
Col C H Dawson, Meywar Bhil Corps
Col E S Dunsterville, R A
Lieut Col R E Grimston, C I E, 6 Cav
Lieut Col D E Mocatta, 2-39 Garh R
Lieut Col A A B Campbell, 26 Punj
Lieut Col W Cook, I A
Lieut Col W H Millar, 46 Punj
Lieut Col R A Carruthers, C B, 59 Sind R
Lieut Col C Davis, 1 Lrs
Major C M Mathew, I M S
Major A B Murray, 91 Punj
Major C C Newnham, 6 Cav
Major A E Fanet, R E
Major R S Phillips, 37 Dogras
Major G Saunders, S and T Corps
Major A W Warden, 29 Lrs
Major E Wintour, 51 Cav
Major A H D Creagh, 107 Prs
Major C J Davis, 22 Punj
Major H H Roddy, S and T Corps
Major E A W Stothard, 30 Lrs
Major W J Anderson, D A G, Bombay
Major E A Andrew, 48 Prs
Major A H Battye, 1-10 G R
Major M B Bicknell, R A
Major A Cadell, 38 Dogras
Capt R H Howard, 47 Sikhs
Capt L J Jones, 9 Bhopal Inf
Capt E H Lynch, 1-8 G R
Capt D W Macpherson, 62 Punj
Capt C W Neumann, 48 Prs
Capt E W C Sanders, R E
Capt A B Skinner, 5 Cav
Capt A D Strong, 10 Lrs
Capt R O'B Taylor, 19 Lrs
Capt H F Waring, 79 C I
Capt J D Crowdy, 2-5 G R
Capt R C Goodfellow, 38 G R
Capt A A W M Harvey, I M S
Capt C W A Holmes, 116 Mah
Capt E W C Wallace, 30 Punj
Capt C O Morris, S and T Corps
Capt A G Shea, S Waziristan Militia
Capt J Bruce A R D
Capt H S Baker, 2 G R
Capt R L Bignell, 41 Dogras
Capt A S Gapper, Bde Major, Newshera
Capt E W Costello, V C 22 Punj
Capt R J Cumming, 12 Prs
Capt W J Evans, 1 G R
Capt G S Gordon, 35 Sind H
Capt K Hawdon, 21 Cav
Lieut B Hartwell, 2-8 G R
Lieut J A Hartwell, 1-4 G R
Lieut W M Hunt, R A
Lieut A G Jones, 36 Jacob's Ft
Lieut C H Kirkwood, 23 Cav
Lieut E A W Lake, 127 Bel
Lieut W Macdonald, 31 Punj
Lieut G C Maclean, 104 W R
Lieut G H T Fox Male, 92 Punj
Lieut J S Marshall, 35 Sikhs
Lieut H B Maturin, 61 Prs
Lieut H B Nutting, 5 Cav
Lieut N Prendergast Guides
Lieut J W Sanders, I M S
Lieut J D Scale, 37 Punj
Lieut R J H Trew, R E
Lieut E K Twiss, 10 Jats
Lieut R Todd, 27 Punj
Lieut H R A Whytehead, 1-6 G R
Lieut A D Wise, 27 Lt Cav
Lieut W B Bouton, 105 Mah
Lieut A F Harper, 84 Punj
Lieut D G Brownlow, 14 Lrs
Lieut B St-G Gray, 34 Poona H
Lieut W H L J Welman, 27 Punj
Lieut R H Wilson, R A
Lieut N C Russell, 39 J I H
Lieut G F S Allen, 32 Lrs
Lieut H G Banton, 4 Cav
Lieut H G de Crespigny 56 R
Lieut C A Brown, 34 Punj
Lieut B G Channer, 54 Sikhs
Lieut R F Ewart, S and T Corps
Lieut M A Girdlestone, 41 Dogras
Lieut E S Mancook, 90 Punj
Second Lieut P Johnston Saint, Untd Lisb
Commander G S Hewett, R I M
Chief Engineer W Torrie, R I M
Engineer W W Collins, R I M
Assistant-Engineer R H Ansell, R I M
Lady Superintendent Miss M L Hayes, Q A M N S I
Senior Nursing Sister Miss A M Waterhouse, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister Miss M D Knapp, Q A M N S I
Nursing Sister Miss J Hickie, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr C M George, B, 6 mo M C
Mr A H Kiny, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C G Budge, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J L Heffernan, B, 3 mo M C
Mr W C Bull, B, 6 mo M C
Mr T R J Ward, C I E, B, 7 days
Mr J N Atkinson, M Cov, 10 days
Mr O J M Blake, M, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN,

Mr A H King B

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Gums.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Near East.

THE REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

April 24.—The special correspondent of the "Times" at Salonika says that a Court-martial to try reactionaries suspected of participation in the recent revolt will probably sit there under the presidency of Hadi Pasha, acting Commander of the Third Army Corps. Forty persons arrested at Chataldja have been sent to Salonika.

The civil population and the garrison of Jerusalem are stated to have telegraphed to Constantinople threatening to proclaim Palestine an independent State if the Constitution is not restored.

Not only did the Selamlik in Constantinople take place yesterday as usual, but the Sultan, on his return to the Palace after the ceremony, was received with a good deal of cheering.

CONSTANTINOPLE OCCUPIED BY THE YOUNG TURKS.

April 26.—The refusal of the garrison at Constantinople to surrender in response to the summons of Shevket Pasha was followed, early on April 24, by the advance of the Macedonian troops into the city. They encountered little resistance till they reached the Tashkishla and Taksim Barracks, near Pera, which were stubbornly held by the Sultan's troops.

Describing the contest, the correspondent of the "Times" says: "Not till half-past ten did the long fight come to a dramatic ending. A gun dragged into the Grand' Rue, and run by hand passed the French Hospital, fifty yards from the Taksim guardhouse, put two shells through the roof. A mixed battation of European Turks, Bulgarians, and Albanians swarmed out of the side streets and rushed up the Grand' Rue from Trinity Church, and the garrison ceased fire. The two guns supporting Enver's attack fired rapidly for a couple of minutes, the Grand' Rue gun fired another round 100 yards from the Taksim barracks, and the "Whitecaps" charged across the open and reached the barrack gates with the loss of twenty men. Firing them ceased, and most of the inmates surrendered, their example being followed a few minutes later by the Tashkishla men with the exception of 100 Saloniks "Chasseurs," who held out in one wing of the barracks and refused to surrender. They were left to reflect on their determination for the next four hours, about three o'clock they surrendered after a few more shots had been fired. The men guilty of abuse of the white flag were summarily shot. The rest were disarmed and were sent out of the town under escort.

"So ended the fighting in Pera. The troops at Taksim and Tashkishla, it must be admitted, fought well but without leaders their resistance was doomed to fail against a well-armed and equally brave enemy supported by artillery and Maxim fire. The Macedonians—Regulars, Volunteers, Moslems, Christians, and Jews alike—fought splendidly, and their behaviour to the peaceful civil population could not have been bettered.

"In Galata little opposition was offered to the invaders save at Top-khaneh, where the arsenal troops surrendered after twenty minutes' fighting, in which the attacking force used Maxims. The bridge heads were seized and the Kuleli of the Beshiktash quarter were encouraged to remain indoors, to the great satisfaction of the remainder of the population.

"In Stamboul the Macedonian troops had occupied the Daud Pasha barracks during the absence of the cavalry at the Selamlik on Friday afternoon. Shortly after five o'clock on Friday a rifle battalion advanced to retake it, but retired after the exchange of a few shots.

ENTRY OF THE ARMY.

"At three o'clock on Saturday morning the Macedonian troops began to enter the town by the principal gates. Only at one gate was their entry resisted for a while; at all the other points they were unopposed. Nazim Pasha, who was at the time conferring with Mahmud Shevket, had given the strictest orders that no resistance should be made, and in the majority of cases none was offered. Some of the men of two battalions posted at the Seraskierat did, indeed, open fire, but were soon overpowered by the Resna battalion. The display of the formidable array of artillery persuaded the remainder to surrender. Near the Ports three companies of the crack regiment of the Chasseurs of Plevna held out for a time, but were eventually beaten and taken prisoners by a mixed force of Regulars and Volunteers under Niazi Bey and Panitza. Otherwise, save for a brief resistance at isolated guardhouses, there was no fighting.

"Stamboul once occupied the victors seized and closed the mosques of Mahomed II. and Bayazid and several other mosques, first removing a number of "hodjas" and "softas" who had taken refuge therein. Over 300 altogether were arrested in Stamboul and Pera. Many who were found in possession of incriminating documents, or who were taken in the barracks, were imprisoned; a few who urged the mob or the soldiers to resist the Macedonians or to attack Christians were summarily disposed of. Indeed, the wild Albanians were with difficulty prevented by their officers from making an end of all the "hodjas" who were caught. Many spies were also arrested, and notoriously bad characters were disarmed.

"During the fighting at Tashkishla part of the Yildiz garrison moved out and forced back the Macedonian cavalry outposts, but retreated on coming in sight of 1,500 infantry and three batteries on a crest near Shishli.

"The rest of the Palace troops surrendered in driblets, and 1,600 had given themselves up by nightfall. Over 2,000, many of them armed, fled to the Asiatic side, some making for their homes in the interior and others for Scutari, where the garrison at Galata, severely handled, and subjected to many indignities. The Salonika troops are showing great severity to the softas who are eredited with reactionary sympathies. Many of those arrested have been brutally mishandled, while the search for fugitive soldiers and other "wanted" men is being prosecuted with the most vigorous manner, even in the European quarters.

DEPOSITION OF THE SULTAN.

April 28.—Sultan Abdul Hamid was yesterday deposed, and has been succeeded by his brother, Mahomed Reshad Effendi, under the title of Mahomed V. The correspondent of the "Times" gives the following account of the final catastrophe: —

"This morning the National Assembly met with closed doors at nine o'clock under the presidency of Said Pasha. A fetva, prepared by the Fetva Emini, Nouri Bey, and signed by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, was read by Hamdi Bey, reporter of the Committee of the Chamber for the revision of the Constitution. The fetva recounted the various misdeeds whereby Abdul Hamid had forfeited the right to retain the position of Khalif. After it was read the question was put whether, in these circumstances, the Sultan should be allowed to abdicate voluntarily or be deposed. The Assembly unanimously voted for deposition, and a little before two o'clock members left Parliament and proceeded to the Seraskierat for the proclamation of the new Sultan. Deputation from Parliament waited on Abdul Hamid and Reshad Effendi to announce the decision of the Assembly and to bring the new Sultan to the Seraskierat, where he arrived at half-past three.

"In view of the dramatic suddenness with which the situation reached its climax, it is impossible to say whether the deposition was already decided on before Mahmud Shevket left Salonika or was due to the resistance encountered by the Roumelian troops. The Generalissimo's announcement that he had not come to depose the Sultan carried no conviction, since it was readily understood that it need only mean that it was intended to leave that measure to the civil and religious authorities. The views of the Committee on the subject were uncompromising and though few expected the denouement to occur so rapidly most people felt that Abdul Hamid's reign was virtually over.

It was stated in the Chamber that the Sultan would probably be sent to Salonika, the villa of a wealthy Italian Jew being spoken of as his probable residence in future. During conversation in the lobbies it was suggested, half in jest, half in earnest, that England, as the Power most interested in the maintenance of peace, might be requested to take charge of him, as she had once taken charge of a mightier deposed monarch.

"The troops began to line the streets at a comparatively early hour, and the new bridge over the Golden Horn was closed soon after noon. Most of the main thoroughfares were also rigidly blocked. Nobody knew with certainty what was about to happen, but conjecture leaped freely to the correct conclusion."

THE NEW SULTAN.

The new Sultan arrived at the Seraskierat, accompanied by Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, and surrounded by a guard of extremely ragged but picturesque Albanian volunteers dressed in uniforms which lacked uniformity.

Reshad Effendi was dressed in the ordinary costume of a Turkish gentleman without any insignia whatever, and was driven in a brougham with two horses. He was received by Mahmud Shevket Pasha and his staff in the central court. The Grand Vizier, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Said Pasha, President of the Senate, and Ahmed Riza, President of the Chamber, stood at the foot of the stairs. All kissed hands, and the whole group, headed by his Majesty, proceeded to a reserved chamber, the gallery above the court being in the meantime crowded with senators, deputies, officers, journalists, and ordinary sightseers.

The deputies and senators were then admitted to kiss hands, and a prayer was recited, after which his Majesty left the Seraskierat, immediately followed by Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, whose hand he took to lead him to his carriage. Accompanied by Ghazi Mukhtar, Sultan Mahomed V. drove back to Dolma Baghche Palace, followed by the same guard of volunteers, amid the sound of cannon and the tumultuous cheers of the army and populace which celebrated his accession.

The solemn ceremony of the investiture of the new ruler of the Ottoman Empire with the sword of Osman I., the founder of the dynasty, will take place, according to custom, at the Mosque of Eyub.

The new Sultan made a short speech at the Seraskierat declaring the satisfaction he felt at being the first Sultan of a "regime" of liberty. His Majesty after his proclamation, went to the Old Palace, where, according to usage, he kissed the garments of the Prophet.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

The same correspondent writes on April 27:—Shevket Pasha, former commandant of the Guard Division, was arrested yesterday, as was Prince Sabah-ed-Din, who is suspected of complicity in the recent outbreak. Almost every unctionary of the Palace has been sent to the Seraskierat to be examined by the Court-martial now sitting there. Part of the Imperial harem has been transferred to the Old Seraglio. Arif Bey, member of the Court of Cassation, is reported to have been killed while resisting the police at Beyler Bey.

The "Serbesti" has been temporarily suppressed and it is believed that the publication of the 'Ikdam' will be suspended till the arrival of its proprietor, Ahmed Djevdet Bey.

The news from Smyrna is reassuring. Over 150 softas, or persons disguised as softas, have been arrested, with the noted reactionary Koumurdji Ahmed, on whom £T2,700 and correspondence proving the complicity of Said, the son of Kiamil Pasha, were discovered. Considerable sums of money have been found in the possession of many of the mutineers and softas arrested here, the majority of whom declare, it is understood, that the money was given by the Palace.

ABDUL HAMID'S SUBURBAN VILLA.

ITS MENUS AND MANNERS.

Salonica, April 30.

When the Salonicans learned that Abdul Hamid was in their midst many thousands made pilgrimages to the magnificent villa where the dethroned Sultan is incarcerated. They found the approach barred.

The ex-Sultan's mansion stands in well wooded grounds on small hill in the extreme south of the town. It was built by the Allatini family, and is palatial in its appointments. Abdul Hamid and his suite occupy the first floor, the ground floor is occupied by officers, and the second floor is untenanted. The villa commands a magnificent view.

From the windows Abdul Hamid was able to see the demonstrations in honor of his downfall, which continued with unabated enthusiasm. The villa is most rigorously guarded. Soldiers are encamped in the garden officers are stationed at the doors, and troops form a cordon round the house and also stand at regular intervals by the high wall surrounding the garden. Outside the walls an additional detachment of troops is stationed. Admittance is by password only.

Want of the password led to an interesting incident this morning when a lady of the harem desired a bath, but the attendants were unable to operate a patent stove for hot water, and sent a message to the former tenants of the house asking for a servant to explain the working of the stove. The servant was sent. On approaching the house he was challenged, and failing to give the password, was promptly hustled a way.

The catering for the ex-Sultan is provisionally in the hands of a local restaurant.

Last night's menu was:—

Bar Sauce Mayennaise.
Agneau braise avec Legumes.
Diadommaris.
Salade a la Vanille.
Glaces. Biscuits. Dessert.

To-day Abdul's own chef arrived from Constantinople, and will in future supervise the preparation of the meals.

Abdul Hamid maintains a calm and haughty demeanour, and endeavours to enforce all the old subservience of his attendants. Yesterday he remained in close seclusion.

The action of the authorities in sending him here is universally approved. Salonica is recognised as the safest place for him. His arrival has aroused great interest, but it is interesting to note that there is a general feeling of sympathy for him.

SULTAN IN KHAKI.

Constantinople, April 30.

For the second time in thirty-three years the Selamlik has been held outside the purlieus of Yildiz. Abdul Hamid built at the gate of the Palace a mosque to which he was wont to repair every Friday for prayer; this ceremony is known as the Selamlik.

The late Sultan never ventured in the city. Mahommed V resolved to restore the ancient custom and pray before his people in the Mosque of St Sofia. The citizens showed their approval by assembling in multitudes.

The narrow picturesque streets of Stamboul were thronged from early morning with all races and creeds of the Ottoman Empire. Many women were in the crowd and unveiled faces were visible in every direction. It looked as if Moslem wives and daughters desired to share emancipation.

The Saltan like Joshua can command the sun on Friday, and the meuzzin watching from the lofty minaret for the approach of the Sultan stifles the call to prayer until the Severeign is in sight. A few minutes before noon the cavalcade emerged from the gate of the old Seraglio for the Sultan had come by water from the Palace of Dulmabahtche, not by land, as the people hoped and expected. His open carriage, drawn by two splendid dark horse, moved slowly down the avenue, followed by a throng of retainers and carriages with State officers. The Sultan wore a uniform of khaki in compliment to the army of Salonica, which affects that colour. His Majesty looked confident and self-possessed, and smiled upon the people, raised a white gloved hand in response to the popular salutations.

As the procession drew near the Europeans present cheered, and the Sultan saluted with a smile and passed into the mosque, at the portal of which a sheep was sacrificed. Nearly an hour passed before his Majesty reappeared. The thronged square resounded with shouts of "Long live the Padishah." The Sultan returned by water to Dolmabahtche.

His popularity cannot be doubted. Stories of his kindly nature are many. Two jewellers who were exiled on his account ventured to return to the capital after the establishment of the Constitution. As soon as he became Sultan Mohammed V. sent for them. Bowing low, they sought to kiss the hand of the Sovereign but Mohammed would not permit it.

"You have suffered for me: it is for me to embrace you" he said and kissed their foreheads. I appoint you my State jewellers; I intend that you shall be happy."

It is stated that Abdul Hamid holds £700,000 of Turkish bonds. Jewellery of immense value has been found in Yildiz where an inventory is proceeding.

The Armenian Bishop of Adana sends an urgent appeal to prevent a renewal of the massacres. Deputies are taking action and volunteers are leaving for Adana. The head of the Vali is demanded.

Despatches from American missionaries praise Major Doughty Wylie, the British Vice-Consul, who went to the Vali and commander of the troops and swore to have their lives if they did not take immediate action to stop the slaughter. Major Wylie headed a small party of Turkish soldiers and marched to the American mission. He was too late to save the two missionaries, but in the time to recover their bodies.

The Vali pretends that the Armenians revolted. This pretext will not save him when the volunteers arrive. Members of a court-martial have also been despatched from Constantinople to Adana.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

MR. FAZULBHAI CURRIMBHAI'S SPEECH.

A speech of Mr. Fazulbhai Currimbhai, as Chairman, at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association has been read here with great interest. I will not say that it has been read with any surprise, for those who know Mr. Fazulbhai are well aware of his intellectual gifts and his devotion to the study of economic problems alike in their theoretical and practical aspects. He is one of the few Indian gentlemen of the highest reputation and position who have been accorded special interviews by Lord Morley, and I learned from a private friend with whom I was recently in correspondence that Mr. Fazulbhai Currimbhai was a large and regular purchaser in London of all the best books, as they were from year to year published, on the history, literature and philosophy of the East, and on Political Economy. Those who enjoy his friendship or acquaintance were, therefore, quite prepared for his masterly exposition of the present position and the prospects of the millowning enterprise in Western India, and India generally. But none the less congratulative have been their comments in discussing the speech with those who, not knowing Mr. Fazulbhai Currimbhai, have expressed the keenest satisfaction in finding Indian gentleman possessing the power to

THE HOME BUDGET.

Explanatory Memorandum.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE has made a bold departure from custom and precedent in a White Paper circulated on April 28, which tells us everything about the Budget except how the additional money required is to be obtained. That, remarks the "Times" of April 29, is no doubt a somewhat important part of the subject, for the elucidation of which we must wait until this afternoon. But we already have the whole of the matter which has hitherto occupied the first portion of the Budget speech, and has furnished material for most of the oratorical display usually attempted upon the occasion. It is a convenient innovation, offering the great advantage of figures tabulated and arranged much more methodically than is possible in a speech, in addition to some information of a kind not heretofore offered in this connexion.

THE DEFICIT.

The "explanatory memorandum" shows that the calculations of nearly all the experts as to the probable amount of the deficit for which Mr. Lloyd George has to provide in his Budget have fallen considerably short of the actual amount. The situation, expressed in the briefest form, is this:—

Estimated Expenditure for 1909-10...	£164,152,000
Estimated Revenue on the basis of existing taxation	£148,390,000
Deficit	£15,762,000

How this deficit is arrived at is shown by the following tables:—

	Revenue 1909-10		Increase or decrease as compared with 1908-9.
Customs	£28,100,000 ...	—	£1,100,000
Excise.....	32,050,000 ...	—	1,600,000
Death Duties	18,600,000 ...	+	230,000
Stamps	7,600,000 ...	—	170,000
Land Tax and House Duty ...	2,650,000 ...	+	20,000
Income Tax	33,900,000 ...	—	30,000
Post Office, Telegraphs & Telephones	23,400,000 ...	+	100,000
Crown lands ...	530,000 ...	—	—
Suez Canel shares	1,166,000 ...	—	5.000
Miscellaneous ...	1,394,000 ...	—	£33,000
Total.....	£148,390,000		
Total net decrease in revenue			£3,188,000

Expenditure 1909-10.			Increase or Decrease as compared with 1908-9.
National Debt Services	£28,000,000 ...		—
Other Consolidated Fund Services...	1,670,000 ...	+	£1,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accts.	9,483,000 ...	—	341,000
Army	27,435,000 ...	+	595,000
Navy	35,143,000 ...	+	2,958,000
Civil Services.....	40,070,000 ...	+	7,732,000
Customs and Inland Revenue	3,373,000 ...	+	53,000
Post Office Services ..	13,978,000 ...	+	865,000
Total expenditure	£164,152,000		
Total net increase in expenditure...			£11,860,000

The greater part of the increase, it will be seen, is under the heads of the Navy—nearly £3,000,000 and the Civil Services—£7,732,000, which includes old age pensions.

In his "explanatory memorandum," the Chancellor of the Exchequer says:—During the year which closed on March 31 last nearly all branches of trade and industry in the country were suffering from a serious depression. The returns of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom for the calendar year 1908 showed a total diminution in value of nearly £114,000,000, or 9·8 per cent., as compared with 1907, a coniiderable part of which (about one-half in the case of imports and re-exports, and rether more than one-third in the case of exports of British produce and manufactures) is accounted for by the fall in prices from the high level of 1907. Still, even allowing for this factor, there is abundant evidence of the serious nature of the depression, evidence of which is corroborated by the returns of the shipping entering and clearing from the ports of the United Kingdom, the returns of bankers clearings in London and the larger provincial towns, the goods receipts of railways, the figures relating to pauperism and bankruptcy, and by the Board of Trade statistics of unemployment. Nor it is possible to prophesy any immediate and rapid recovery, though there are some indications that our foreign trade is begining to improve. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the revenue receipts of the year were affected by such a combination of adverse influences.

The principal variations from the Estimate were the following:—

DECLINE IN DRINKING.

			Increase of decrease compared with Estimates.
Imported spirit produced.....	£3,966,000 ...	—	£144,000
Sugar produced	3,172,000 ...	—	98,000
Tea produced	6,056,000 ...	+	256,000
Excise produced	33,650,000 ...	—	588,000
Beer duty produced...	12,700,000 ...	—	400,000
Spirit duty produced..	17,420,000 ...	—	80,000

The decrease in the receipts from beer and spirits discloses some interesting facts, which are set out in statistical form in the "memorandum." In 1899-1900 the number of gallons of beer consumed per head of the population was 32·29; in 1908-1909 it was only 26·47. The following table shows the steady decline in ten years:—

Year.	Gallons per head.
1899 1900	32·29
1900-1901	31·48
1901-1902	30·66
1902-1903	30·34
1903-1904	29·51
1904-1905	28-44
1905-1906	27-90
1906-1907	27·81
1907-1908	27·63
1908-1909	27·47

The consumption of spirits appears to have decreased in similar proportion. In 1899-1900 the number of gallons consumed per head of the population was 1·18; in 1908-1909 it had declined to ·87.

DEATH DUTIES.

The Budget estimate for the year for the yield of the death duties was £19,500,000. The actual receipt was £18,370,000. The total capital on which estate duty was paid was £271,500,000—a reduction of 9,500,000. The following is the official table of the value of estates above £100 on which duty was paid:—

Value.		No. of estates.
£	£	
100—	500	6,423
500—	1,000	10,732
1,000—	10,000	17,271
10,000—	25,000	2,327
25,000—	50,000	918
50,000—	75,000	297
75,000—	100,000	155
100,00—	150,000	136
150,000—	250,000	78
250,000—	500,000	50
500,000—	750,000	13
750,000—	1,000,000	2
1,000,000—and upwards		9
Total.....		38,411

INCOME TAX.

The statement of the "memorandum" on the receipts from income tax is most interesting. For the first time on record the gross income on which tax was paid exceeded £1,000,000,000. The figures for the last ten years are given below, together with the net produce per penny of the tax:—

Year.	Gross Amount of Income.	Net Produce per Penny.
1899-1900	£792,000,000	£2,354,000
1900-1901	833,000,000	2,475,000
1901-1902	867,000,000	2,531,000
1902-1903	880,000,000	2,536,000
1903-1904	903,000,000	2,563,000
1904-1905	912,000,000	2,581,000
1905-1906	925,000,000	2,633,000
1906-1907	944,000,000	2,667,000
1907-1908	980,000,000	2,700,000
1908-1909	1,046,000,000	2,833,000

The gross income has therefore increased by more than one-fifth per cent. during the period in question; and the yield of each penny of the tax by more than twenty per cent.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A FOUR HOURS' SPEECH.

In the House of Commons last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his Budget statement. The occasion was rendered remarkable both by the amount of the deficit that has to be met and by the length of the speech, the delivery of which proved so exhausting as to necessitate, probably for the first time in the history of the House, an adjournment for half an hour soon after the second half of the long statement was reached.

THE DEFICIT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who rose at five minutes to three o'clock, having on his right hand the Prime Minister, and Mr. Churchill on his left, was given a great reception by his party. After asking gracefully for the indulgence of the House, pleading that his difficulties were abnormally great and the burden he had to carry was very heavy, he referred to the disappointment which the anticipated deficit might have caused. It was, as the house knew, £15,762,000, and was due largely to the withdrawal of dutiable articles in anticipation of the Budget and to the decline in the consumption of alcoholic liquor, which was so gratifying to the social reformer, but so discouraging to the revenue officer.

THE NAVY.

But the increased expenditure of the country in the year 1909-1910 must be ascribed chiefly to the growth of naval expenditure and to old-age pensions and in neither case had the Government rushed the House into expenditure of which it disapproved. Proceeding to take a wide survey of the financial responsibilities of the country, he said that fresh liabilities must be incurred next year in connection with the Navy and with social reform, and that he could not disregard those liabilities in arranging the finance for the current year. The Navy, the House had been discussing from the point of view of spending money; they must now regard it from the point of view of paying money—a far less pleasant matter, for spending was splendid; paying was sordid. He showed that the cost of constructing the four "Dreadnoughts" to be laid down this year would be far greater next year than this, and that if the four contingent vessels were laid down, the Naval Bill would grow to gigantic proportions. He did not say this to deprecate such naval preparation as was proper, for he recognised that whatever the outlay might be no great country could afford to ignore its responsibility for the defence of its shores against possible invasion. For us to ignore it, to practise an ill-judged parsimony, would be stupendously foolish in the present temper of nations. It would not be Liberalism; it would be lunacy. These views expressed by Mr. Lloyd George, the Opposition naturally cheered vigorously. The Government, he declared, did not intend to jeopardise that naval supremacy, which was vital for us and essential in the interests of Western civilisation. But, he reminded the House, the contingent "Dreadnoughts" were not to be laid down unless the need arose. We can't," he said, "build navies against nightmares. "We have to follow the path lying between panic and parsimony; it is the only safe one." As, however, it might become necessary to make arrangements for laying down the additional "Dreadnoughts" on April 1, 1910, he proposed to make provisions for the purpose without resorting to the vicious expedient of loan. If it should not be necessary to precipitate the construction of the vessels, the money set apart would be used for social reform or for helping the greatly burdened ratepayer.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Expenditure for the solution of social problems must also be faced; these questions could not be deferred until the demands on the Exchequer due to the growth of armaments were satisfied. He touched eloquently on the hardships of the deserving poor, and announced that he hoped to submit next year proposals for raising hundreds of thousands of old people from the slough of pauperism to the more dignified position of State pensioners. The Government were also considering closely the question of workmen's insurance, and he laid down the general lines on which they would proceed. No plan could be successful which did not include the element of compulsion; there must be some contribution from the classes more immediately concerned, and a State contribution, and there must be co-operation with the great benefit and friendly societies. It was his hope, he declared amid the approving cheers of the Ministerialists, that in future our competition with Germany would not be in armaments, so that provisions might be made for the broken soldiers of industry. The Government were also pledged to deal with unemployment, and the Board of Trade had under consideration a scheme for the encouragement of unemployment insurance. There would be State assistance, but this again was a subject which could not be dealt with this year. Insisting that the sources of employment in this country were not exhausted, he referred to the millions of acres which were stripped and sterile, and declared that much could be done for the resettlement of the neglected and forsaken areas of Great Britain. He pointed to afforestation, and to the great delight of the Opposition he spoke of the desirability of encouraging agriculture. The existing grants for light railways, harbours, etc., he intended to collect into one development grant to which he would add this year a sum of £200,000. This money would be used for the promotion of agriculture in ways which he described.

He next alluded to the intentions of the Government respecting motor traffic. The money which was to be raised and which would come from the motorists—this announcement greatly gratified the vast majority of the House—would be handed over to local authorities for the maintenance, improvement, and construction of roads.

MEETING THE INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

Coming to the consideration of how the nation's increased expenditure was to be met, he stated that £100,000 would be required within the current year for labour exchanges, £200,000 for the development grant, and £50,000 for another purpose, so that £350,000 must be added to the estimated expenditure of the year. He reminded the House of the reductions of taxation effected by Mr. Asquith and of the considerable reduction in the dead-weight Debt, and then asked. "How am I to obtain the sum I want?"

There was a stir of expectation, and members fixed their eyes on the right hon. gentleman in wondering surmise. "I propose," said Mr. Lloyd George, "to reduce the fixed debt charge by three millions." This proposal he justified in an elaborate financial argument. It would reduce the amount to be made good by new taxation from £16,500,000, to £13,500,000. He dismissed the idea of borrowing in order to balance the account as unsound, and at this there were cheers. He then grazed the edge of disclosure, but he kept the expectant assembly waiting a little longer while he laid down the general principles on which his financial policy was based as far as taxation was concerned. One of these principles was that in the present financial emergency all classes ought to be called upon to bear a share of the State expenditure. But, he proceeded, the industrial classes were paying more in proportion to their means, taking into account local as well as Imperial finance, than the wealthier classes.

MOTOR CARS.

Curiosity was now raised to a high pitch. The Chancellor of the Exchequer first explained how he proposed to deal with motor cars, in order, as he said raising a laugh, to get them out of the road. There would be an increased scale of graduation for the United Kingdom, ranging from a two guinea tax on cars under 6½ h.p. to twenty guineas on cars above 40 h.p. but under 60 h.p., and beyond that to forty guineas. On doctors' cars the charge would be halved. On motor-cycles a uniform rate of £1 would be charged. The estimated yield of this graduated scale would be £410,000. In addition, there was to be a tax of 3d. per gallon on all petrol used in motor vehicles. This innovation did not appear to be relished by many members, who murmured displeasure. For motor-cabs and omnibuses there would be a rebate, Mr. Lloyd-George said, of half the duty. The yield was estimated at £346,000 for the current year.

INCOME TAX.

The right hon. gentleman was listened to with intense attention when he proceeded to announce an increase of the income tax and of the estate duty. He proposed that for earned incomes under £2,000, the tax should remain at 9d but that between £2,000, and £3,000, it should be 1s., and that all other incomes now liable to the shilling tax should pay 1s. 2d. Holding that the family man was entitled to more relief than the bachelor, he proposed that on all incomes under £600, in addition to existing abatements, a special abatement should be allowed of £10 for every child under sixteen years of age. He hoper to get £160,000 by the partial restoration of the shilling duty and £3,000,000 from the additional 2d. on the higher incomes. There was also to be a super-tax on incomes exceeding £5,000, to be levied on the amount by which such incomes exceeded £3,000. The tax would be at the rate of 6d. in the pound. Exclamations denoting great disapproval arose from the Unionist benches when this was announced. The yield from this super-tax, Mr. Lloyd George explained, would be in a full year £2,300,000.; but this year not more than £500,000

DEATH DUTIES.

He next came to the Death Duties. There would be no change in the case of estates up to £5,000, but between that limit and the limit of two millions graduation would be steepened. The duty on estates between £5,000, and £10,000, would be 4 per cent.; between £10,000 and £20,000, 5 per cent.; £20,000, to £40,000, 6 per cent.; £40,000 to £70,000, 7 per £70,000 to £100,000, 8 per cent.; £100,000 to £150,000 9 per cent.; £150,000 to £200,000, 10 per cent.; £200,000 to £400,000, 11 per cent.; £400,000, to £600,000, 12 per cent.; £600,000 to £800,000, 13 per cent.; £800,000 to £1,000,000, 14 per cent., and above £1,000,000, 15 per cent. This new scale was estimated to yield £2,550,000 this year, £4,200,000 next year, and after wards £4,400,000. The settled estate duty he raised from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. From this source he hoped to get £50,000 this year and £375,000 in 1910-11. The Legacy and Succession duty was to be raised in some cases from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent., and in all others to 10 per cent. The yield from this next year would be £1,300,000., and would increase in the course of time to £2,150,000. Property alienated "inter vivos" within five years from death was to be liable to duty. Objects of national and scientific interest would only be chargeable for duty when they were actually sold. There were to be increased duties in bonds to bearer and in stock and share transfers. The estimated yield from the increased Stamp Duties would be this year £650,000.

EXHAUSTED!

It was at this point in his speech that the Chancellor of the Exchequer required rest, and that the sitting was suspended. When in half-an hour's time it was resumed, the right hon. gentleman continued his speech with renewed vigour.

He dealt at considerable length with the subject of licenses dwelling on the value of the monopoly granted to the liquor trade and arguing that the toll exacted by the public was ludicrously inadequate. He explained in detail a number of changes which he proposed to effect, the chief being a uniform charge of fifty per cent., subject to a "minimum" rate in urban areas according to population. For clubs there would be a poundage rate of 3d. on the amount taken for the sale of liquor. The yield from his revision of the liquor licensing law would be £2,600,000.

LAND.

Then he turned to land, drawing a marked distinction between the agricultural landowner of whom he spoke with some scorn. He proposed to levy a tax on the value accruing to land in the future through the enterprise of the community, taking the land apart from buildings and other improvements. This duty of twenty per cent. on unearned increment would be payable on two occasions—when land was sold and when land passed at death. A perliminary valuation of the land at the price which it might be expected to fetch at the present time would be necessary and as the tax was to be imposed only on the unearned increment subsequently accruing on that valuation, the yield would probably be only £50,000 in 1909, but in future years it should prove a fruitful source of revenue. It was further proposed to levy an annual duty of one halfpenny in the pound on the capital value of undeveloped land and undeveloped minerals. Until the proposed valuation of the land of the United Kingdom on a capital basis was completed, it would be impossible to estimate the yield of this duty, but till then the duty would be calculated on the declarations of the owners, and in the current year he expected it to bring in £350,000. A ten per cent. reversion duty was to be imposed on any benefit accruing to a lessor on the termination of a lease, and from this source a yield of £100,000 was anticipated. The three land taxes were, accordingly calculated to produce £500,000 in the current year.

INDIRECT TAXATION.

He next dealt with indirect taxation. He proposed to raise the present duty on spirits by 3s. 9d. per gallon. This would justify an increase in the retail price of whisky of one halfpenny per glass, which would recoup the publican for the additional duty and leave him something more to mitigate the pressure of new duties on licenses. The yield, during the current year, he estimated at £1,600,000. He also proposed to increase the duty on unmanufactured tobacco from 3s. to 3s. 8d. per lb., with equivalent additions to the rates for cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco, the return from which he estimated at £1,900,000 during the current year and £2,250,000 for a full year.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total estimated revenue was £162,590,000 and the total estimated expenditure £162,102,000, leaving a margin of £488,000 for contingencies. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman—anticipating the charge that he was imposing very heavy taxation for a time of peace—declared it was a war Budget. The Government had declared implacable war against poverty. It was eight o'clock when the right hon. gentleman finished, amid the cheers of his supporters.

OUTCRY FROM ALL CLASSES.

FIRST EFFECTS.

INCREASED PRICES.

London, May 1.

Mr. Lloyd-George's Budget has aroused a storm of opposition in all classes in all parts of the country. Mr. Balfour is to conduct the Unionist attack when the debates on the new taxes begin on Monday. Even the Labour Members object to the tobacco tax, and the Nationalists will resist the spirit levy. Substantial modifications are expected even before the Finance Bill reaches the Lords.

The working class has been the first to suffer by the new taxes.

The direct results yesterday were:—

Increase of 1d. per glass on whisky 6d. a bottle.
Increase on tobacco, smaller packets.
Increase of 4d. a gallon on petrol.
Fall in motor-omnibus shares.

An increase of 1d. a pint on beer is foreshadowed. Owing to the increase on licences "the Trade" is beginning to formulate its opposition. The amazing increase on hotels is shewn by Mr. Towle, of the Midland Railway, who fears that railway station facilities will have to be reduced.

The main features of the Budget may be recapitulated.

Super tax of 6d on each £ by which incomes over £5,000 exceed £3,000.

Income-tax of 1s. 2d. in the £ on all incomes over £2,000.

Income-tax of 1s. 2d. in the £ on all "unearned" incomes.

Higher death and legacy duties on moderate estates.

Higher tax on Stock Exchange transactions.

Higher licensing duties.

Addition of 3s. 9d. per gallon to tax on spirits.

Additional tax of 4d. per ounce on tobacco.

Tax on motor-cars and petrol.

Taxation of urban undeveloped land and ungotten-minerals.

Raid of three millions on the new Sinking Fund.

Old Sinking Fund abolished and money appropriated to agricultural development and reafforestation.

Taxation of "unearned increment" on land.

In addition to this expensive schemes of social reform for next year are foreshadowed, including the extension of old age pensions to paupers, and unemployment and invalidity insurance.

As the middle class are specially singled out for attack by the increase in the legacy duties, in the death duties on small estates, and in the income-tax on "unearned" incomes, the Middle Classes Defence Organisation is convening a meeting on May 14 to protest against the laying on the shoulders of this class the entire burden of the old age pensions.

The general opinion is well summed up by the "Pall Mall Gazette," which states:—

"It is a Budget in which the struggling business and professional man has got to pay for the unthrifty poor."

ATTACK BY MR. BALFOUR.

EXPECTED MODIFICATIONS OF NEW TAXES.

Mr. Balfour will lead the attack on the budget as a whole from the Front Opposition Bench.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain presided yesterday at a private meeting of Unionists, the first of a series to be held during the Budget debates. The scheme will be opposed lock, stock, and barrel.

"We recognise," says one of the prominent members, "that the money must be raised, but it ought not to be screwed out of a single section of the people."

The action of the House of Lords is discussed with much curiosity. No meeting well be held until the Finance Bill is printed.

Large modifications are expected when the Bill is before the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd-George has prepared for this by asking more than he expects to get. Thus the yield on spirits last year was £16,700.000, but he estimates an increase of only £1,600,000, from an increase of the duty by one-third.

"That," says Sir John Dewar, M.P., "is incredible. Does anybody believe that the consumption will fall so low?"

Nationalists will oppose the Budget because of the whisky duty. The Labour Party will support it with a reservation, such as opposition to the increase on tobacco.

Several Liberal Members of substantial standing dislike the Budget as intensely as the Unionists, but hesitate to say so.

"It must be considerably modified in Committee, said one; "and even then it will tax the loyalty of the Party."

SOCIALIST TRIUMPH

FRANK CONFESSION OF A MINISTER.

Last night's political speeches were mainly devoted to the Budget, which Mr. Masterman, M. P., Under-Secretary of the Local Government Board, confessed was a "triumph for Socialism."

MR. C. F. G. MASTERMAN, M. P.

At Stratford (Essex): "The Budget is the biggest instrument of social reform that has ever been devised. I hope that the Socialists will realise that it is a triumph for Socialism. The expenditure next year will be larger than at any previous time during peace, but the items are perfectly reasonable. Two great items along practically account for the enormous increase, the Navy and Old Age Pensions. Anyone who challenges that increase, and does not propose more suitable taxation than the Government proposes, abandon the pensions scheme or propose the reduction or abandonment of the "Dreadnoughts."

"To place taxation upon the shoulders of those who can afford it has nothing to do with a campaign against the rich or the brewers. Let none grumble at the extra tax on spirits. Every glass of whisky will furnish a halfpenny towards a "Dreadnought." If you have to pay a little more for tobacco pay it as pleasantly as you can. Mr. Lloyd-George has challenged almost every vested interest. His Budget will be the ruin of Tariff Reform."

LORD MILNER.

At Bath: "It is the same old menu, only with much larger slices cut off the habitual joints to bring them appreciably nearer the bone. Some taxes are introduced to illustrate the kind of taxation which we may look for ward to.

"As an old financial servant of the State I greatly deplore the departure from the good old tradition that the Chancellor should provide amply for the year, and not trouble to provide for more, but these later taxes are just electioneering. The calculation, no doubt, is that the wealthy class has few votes, and that the raid upon them will be popular with other classes, but you can go on indefinitely drawing from the same well without lowering the level of the water. The persons who applaud these proposals do so from a desire to see great accumulations of wealth broken, but how does that accord with the fiscal policy which relies every year more and more upon their continued existence?"

STOCK EXCHANGE FEELING.

The City Editor of the "Daily News" writes:—

The fact that three millions is taken from the Sinking Fund was appreciated, as it had been feared that five millions or more would be sacrificed.

The new stamp duties were greatly disliked, although the consensus of opinion seemed to be that business would withstand the increased taxation. In the case of a foreign country issuing a loan for £5,000,000 the old stamp duty of £25,000 would be doubled, which might make the issue go to Paris. The percentage of increase of the stamp duty on contract notes is very large, but it was argued that the amount of the stamp compared with the amount involved in any transaction is too small to influence the operator.

Relief was felt in banking circles that the Chancellor has not carried out the suggestion to increase the duty on bills of exchange.

Brewery stocks as a whole are practically unaffected, the market being prepared for an attack on "the trade."

The tax on petrol, however, had a disastrous effect on omnibus stocks. London General Omnibus dropped from 32 1-2 to 28 1-2, and London Road Car from 1½ to 7-8. General Motor Cab shares fell 1-8 to 3 1-8.

Shares of the Motor Manufacturing Company's were sold at first, and prices declined but on maturer consideration of the new taxes, quotations began to move upward again, and the net falls were comparatively small.

Tobacco shares were unaffected.

BUDGET EFFECT.

A communication from the Imperial Tobacco Company to a meeting of Bristol retailers last night gave the increased prices fixed by the company, and the traders made an advance of halfpenny per packet of cigarettes.

The tobacco manufacturers in the town decided to advance tobacco a halfpenny an ounce.

In Liverpool and Glasgow the price of whisky was raised a penny a glass, and Messrs. Buchanan and Company state that the public will have to pay 6d. a bottle extra on all spirits.

Burton-on-Trent brewers calculate that the duty on brewing according to barrels will mean £40,000 or £45,000 a year from the town, and that the price of beer may have to be raised 1/2d. a pint.

The Liverpool Brewers' Association decided to raise the price when the new duties are enforced on September 30.

Mr W Towle, the manager of all the Midland Company's hotels and refreshment buffets, stated yesterday that the general effect of the Budget would be to put a stop to all railway enterprise in providing railway hotel accommodation in provincial manufacturing towns for the travellers, traders, and foreigners who come to buy the wares of the respective districts.

"At present we pay £1,300 for licences for the Midland hotels and refreshment rooms. Under this Budget, taking the most favourable view of the Chancellor's proposals, our licences will cost us £12,000. In the case of our Manchester hotel the licence will be advanced from £60 per annum to £4,500."

In London yesterday as a result of the 3d. tax on petrol, the price per gallon wholesale was advanced 4d

"This," said one of the chief importers, "represents 3d. for the new tax and 1d. for incidental expenses in connection with it.

"The chief motor-omnibus companies, to whom we supply 6,000,000 gallons of petrol a year under contract, are wrong in assuming that because there is no mention in our contracts with them of any such contingency as this we and not they must pay the tax."

This, it is stated, will mean an increase in cost to the companies of £37,500. They are taking legal opinion as to their liability to pay.

LUCKY LLOYD'S

Lloyd's won heavily over Budget insurances, which were as high as fifty and thirty-five guineas against increases on tea and sugar.

"One of the best years we have ever had," declared a Member yesterday. Lloyd's scored also over an eleventh hour rush to insure for twenty guineas against taxation upon diamonds, and ten guineas against an increase on patent medicines.

FRENCH INCOME-TAX BILL.

An influential body of French manufacturers and merchants have resolved to take united action with a view to checking the tendency of the governing powers towards increasing expenditure and rising taxation.—

As a first step they have formed a league against the proposed income-tax and "fiscal inquisition." An appeal which has been issued by the ratepayers is menaced by the income-tax proposals, and that the secrets of their business affairs, if the new proposals are adopted, will be exposed to the inspection and arbitrary decisions of ten thousand Government functionaries.

The league is non-political, and its declared object is to protest against the claims of the Government to know how much a citizen earns and whether he is richer or poorer this year than last.

THE DUTCH PRINCESS.

National Rejoicings.

SONGS AND DANCES IN THE STREETS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

EARLY yesterday morning a child was born to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. The news has caused universal and whole-hearted rejoicing in the Queen's dominions.

The birth of the Princess of Orange renders more remote the fear of patriotic Dutchmen that their country might fall under German influence. Had no children been born to Queen Wilhelmina the throne would have passed to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who is childless, and from him to the Prince of Reuss, a Prussian prince standing sixth in the line of succession.

The Princess is healthy and strong, and, in the time-honoured phrase, both mother and child are doing well.

PROGRESS OF THE QUEEN.

The Hague, April 30.

Just before seven o'clock this morning the long period of suspense, which had lasted over forty-eight hours, came most auspiciously to an end, and a Princess was born. The Queen is making excellent progress, and fully expects to be able to nurse the infant herself. The doctors have only issued one official bulletin, stating that both the Queen and the infant Princess are doing throughly well.

The Prince-Consort at once communicated the good news to foreign rulers. King Edward and the Kaiser both returned very cordial replies.

Relief from the extreme tension of the past few days had the effect of making the Prince exceedingly light-hearted an communicative. He told everyone he saw of his great happiness. At a quarter to eleven the Queen asked to see him, and they passed some time together.

The first news of the birth was spread in the streets at The Hague by two English journalists, who ran at full speed from the Palace to the telegraph office, answering the inquiries of passers-by, by gasping out, "Princess. Princess."

The hours of the night had seemed very long. A roomful of foreign correspondents were waiting in the Palace for the news. From time to time officials appeared only to say gravely. "No news yet."

The light grew gradually stronger till it was broad day. In the garden the thrushes sang, and mowers began to work. In the Palace housemaids appeared with pails and brooms. In the town carts rumbled. Another day had come, the third since the announcement was made that the birth was imminent, and still the happy event was delayed.

Suddenly, just after seven o'clock, several figures were seen to run out of the servants' quarters in the Palace. They evidently had something to tell the others in the courtyard. Gladness was on every face. We flung up the window: "What is it?" we called to a fat cook in cap and blue blouse: "A Princess!" he cried. Hardly a minute later the Queen's Secretary entered with tears in his eyes, and trembling with emotion, he said: "Messieurs, j'ai l'honneur de vous annouucer la naissance d'une princesse."

DANCING IN THE STREETS.

With a rapidity which I should have refused to credit unless I had actually witnessed it, the joyful tidings spread in every direction. The birth occurred at ten minutes to seven; half an hour later special handbills and newspapers were being distributed some by bicyclists, some from gaily flagged motor-cars, with horns capable of awaking the seven Sleepers of Ephesus, let alone a population already on the qui vive.

All footsteps were directed towards the parade ground, where the guns in the warm sunshine fired the salute. After that the majority of the people settled down to the business of the day, that of printing the town yellow. Orange is naturally the predominant colour.

Flags are exhibited with the utmost profusion, and everybody wears some yellow emblem, varying in conspicuousness from a button or tiny riband to huge rosettes or scarves enveloping the whole body.

All sorts of quite respectable people are to be seen dancing hand-in-hand in large rings on the principal squares. From early morning the cafes, restaurants, and all places of public resort were crowded.

I breakfasted amid a throng of loyal subjects, who were already drinking champagne and exchanging patriotic toasts. I lunched among a company who rose every now and then to sing the National Anthem. I dined in a restaurant packed to the doors with guests in an indescribable state of exhilaration.

BLUE-EYED PRINCESS.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the national joy. I do not estimate merely by the fact that the whole country has given itself up to holiday making, and that in all the towns, if one may judge by the capital, the street scenes exceed anything ever witnessed before except in London on Mafeking night. There are deeper signs than that.

For example, in the Lower House this morning I saw a scene which I am assured by old politicians exceeded in its demonstration of fervent loyalty and thankfulness that the Orange succession was secured, anything that has happened in the Dutch Parliament before.

A striking scene again at the Groote Kerk this evening at the thanksgiving service supplied evidence of the happiness of the classes altogether apart from those singing and dancing in the streets and filling the cafes with loud merriment.

The hymns were sung with a rousing fervour of piety, and all the men took off their hats in church, which, strange as it may seem, is by no means usual in Holland.

The keenest interest is naturally taken in the facts that the little Princess has fair hair and blue eyes, and that she weighs six and a half pounds.

Even at midnight the "mafficking," as it is called by the Dutch papers, is in full swing.

The populace appears to me like a great gathering of relatives celebrating an event which touches all intimately, and in a tender spot. The political importance is appreciated by few. The feelings of the many are illustrated by a post card which is selling to-day in enormous numbers. It represents the Queen with a baby on her lap, and the Prince standing affectionately by. That is the image which the essentially domestic Dutch nation has had before its eyes, and dwelt upon lovingly all through this memorable day.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

The brief official notification was made that a Princess had been born, that the accouchement was slow, but quite normal, and that the Queen's condition is very satisfactory.

The proclamation posted up in the streets calling upon the people to hoist the Dutch flag and wear the national colours was quite superfluous. All the citizens had done this spontaneously.

Heralds, with trumpeters clad in the ancient Dutch dress, made the round of the city, halting at the principal squares to make the following proclamation after the due fanfares.

Fellow Citizens,—With great joy we announce the news that her Majesty by the grace of God, has been delivered of a Princess. The entire population of The Hague shares the feelings of deep joy. The Dutch people are thankful for the blessing bestowed upon the Royal House and the country. May the happy event strengthen the bonds uniting the Netherlands and Orange.

Long live the Queen? Long live the young Princess of Orange?

A MAN named Daval, who has only lately been released from prison, called a cab in Paris, and told the driver that he was the Count d' Abbeville, and that he had bet a friend a large sum of money that, dressed in a tramp's rags, he would enjoy a dinner at one of the most exclusive hotels. If the cabman would arrange the matter for him with the manager of the hotel the Count would pay him handsomely. The cabman, driving up to a luxurious restaurant, took the manager aside and whispered the information that his disreputable looking "fare" was really a count in disguise, and then related the story of the bet. The manager fell into the trap, and the ex-prisoner was served with an excellent dinner, with many wines. The meal over, the man declared that he was no Count, and that he had no money. A little later he was led from the restaurant, smoking a three-franc cigar, by a policeman.

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is the best family medicine you can have. A thorough course of treatment with it makes good red blood, brings the old color back to the lips, fills out the cheeks, and gives the glow of perfect health.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 13, 1909. | BOMBAY, MAY 14, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 5/16	1-4	
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	un chgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 7/8	1-2	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	63 1/16		1-16
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/4	1-16	
do. do. 2 months' bills	24 1/4	1-16	
do. in New York ...	52 3/4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15 1/2		1-2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44 1/2	un chgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills		un chgd	
3 months' sight.	1 5/16		
do. Indian Bank Bills		un chgd	
6 mouths' sight...	1 1/2		
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	1-4	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un chgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27/32d. unchanged.
Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d.
The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.
Bar Gold (per oz.)—7s. 9 1-4d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.

London, 13th May 1909.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,100,000	Dec. £4,00,000
Public Deposits	...£14,·00,000	Inc. £ 2,900,000
Other Deposits	...£40,900,000	Dec. £ 31,00,000
Government Securities.	£15,400,000	Unchgd £ ... ...
Other Securities	...£30,800,000	Inc. £ 1,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,400,000	Dec. £3,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Good demand, steady.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports	22,000
Mid-Americans ...	5·28+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5-8+1-16

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·71 +06	5·74 +05	5·79 +06	5·78 +05	5·74 +05

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·73 +05	5·71 +05	5·71 +05	5·70 +05

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	6,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000 "
Do to Continent	3,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·30 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 10·86+08 } Advanced on commission house buying and on firm Southern spot market and improved demand.
Do. Oct. 10·82+08 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 5-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July ... 10·94+03
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·75+06
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 3-8—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 1-2 May-June—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42 3-4—May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—42 3-4—May-June—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 3-16 unchgd

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 5d. Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [14TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
5 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 3,07,200	London	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Sovs.....	90,000	London	Hongkong Bank
12 Bars Silver ..	22,000	Karachi	Chandomul Valeram
10 Packages Sovs	17,535	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins.....	3,466		
Silver Dollars	5,179		
Rupees	1,895		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	27	31,752
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	64	74,982

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The Bank of Bombay reduced its rate of interest to 6 per cent. with effect from yesterday.

Exchange :—
The market was steady, with no business recorded, at T T. 1s. 3 3-32d., Demand 1s. 4d., and Credits (3 months) 1s. 4 1-8d. Far Eastern rates are also steady as quoted below :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177

Government Paper :—
The market opened and closed with no business reported, at 94-7 for both cash and settlement (31st May.) Calcutta is quoted at 94-8 in both issues.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94-7
1st Settlement	"	

Bullion :—
The price of Bar Silver in London advanced by 1/16d. to 24s. 1-4d. for both Ready and Forward (two months). New York has also advanced 1-4 cent to 52 3-4. The local rate opened at 62-5 for June Settlement, and with some business transacted, advanced to 62-6. The quotations are as given below. Bar Gold is steady at the undernoted rates :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	6	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	10,44,000
Other Deposits	20,82,000	.....
Sundries	68,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	6,18,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	54,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	2,72,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	1,48,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	5,11,000
Bullion	.....	15,000
Balances with other Banks..	19,000	.....
Sundries	34,000	.....
Cash	14,37,000	.....

Council Bills :—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 49·80 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3d. 31-32 and 30·20 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d., tenderers at these rates receiving 16 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 86·50 lakhs, and for next week 80 lakhs is again advertised for sale.
The mail of the 30th April brings £60,000 silver, and £40,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 17,00,000
Bombay	" 18,90,000
Madras	" 7,20,000
Total...	Rs. 43,10,000

The mail of the 7th May brings £30,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 15,30,000
Bombay	" 14,20,000
Madras	" 13,60,000
Total...	Rs. 43,10,000

The mail of the 14th May brings £30,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 6,70,000
Bombay	" 25,30,000
Madras	" 19,00,000
Total ...	Rs. 50,00,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	...	303,295	138,466
Central India	949	104,350	51,425
Barsee and Nugger ...	3,854	111,063	109,152
Berars	980	337,012	307,721
Central Provinces ...	238	150,580	286,079
Total Oomras...	5,919	1,006,313	866,343
Dhollera	11,300	148,218	97,476
Broach...	8,097	179,047	168,562
Coompta and Dharwar	8,157	104,441	91,775
Westerns	2,991	16,011	8,825
Bengals N.-W. P.	1,223	264,935	313,039
Bengals, Rajputana ...	3,113	48,465	26,131
Sind	2,082	23,073	39,258
Persian	366	2,105	1,416
American	...	9,499	39,479
Egyptian	...	3,598	4,739
Other Sorts	184	726	658
Totals...	43,431	1,806,329	1,656,731

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	43,431	35,574	+7,857
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 13th May	1,806,329	1,656,731	+149,598
Shipments for the week			
Europe	15,204	8,103	+ 7,101
China ... ... }	9,599	9,509	+ 90
Japan ... ... }			
Coast Ports ... }			
Total ...	24,803	17,612	+ 7,191
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 13th May...			
Europe	497,202	457,435	+ 39,767
China	42,583	19,224	+23,359
Japan	502,676	245,408	+257,268
Coast Ports ...	16,954	23,158	— 9,204
Total ...	1,059,415	748,225	+311,190
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	14,455	19,441	—4,986
China ... ... }	14,343	250	—14,093
Japan ... ... }			
Coast Ports ... }			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 3rd April 1909—2 908 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Jany. 1909—3,459 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 13th May 1909	1,806,329
	2,206,329
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 13th May 1909	1,059,415
	1,146,914
Afloat	28,798
	1,118,116
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	686,756
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 14th May 09..	431,360

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
During the past week there has been some excitement in the Home Markets, and a rapid advance has taken place owing to unfavourable crop reports in America. Private cables received here state that the condition of the crops is decidedly worse and the weather bad, while from other sources news has come to hand of rain and more favourable weather. At present, be these reports what they may, the strength of the "bull" party is apparent, bur after so rapid an advance we may see a reaction when "bulls" commence to unload. Much, however, depends on the weather, and if crop accounts have not been greatly exaggerated, and deterioration continues, there is no reason why we should not see futures in Liverpool at sixpence very shortly. On a reaction we would rather buy than sell. All the Home markets close steady at the advance.
The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and today :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·59	5·78	... + 29
Futures, May-June...	5·43	5·71	... + 28
Do. Sept.-Oct...	5·46	5·74	... + 28
NEW YORK—			
Spot...	10·60	11·30	... +40
Futures, July...	10·34	10·86	... +52
Do. Oct...	10·19	10·82	... +63
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot...	10 3/16	10 5/8	... +7/16
Futures, July...	10·49	10·94	... + 45
Do. Oct...	10·16	10·75	... +59

In sympathy with the rise in the governing markets, prices locally have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 during the week, but the volume of business passing in May contracts has been small, and for further forward delivery of next crop the only enquiry has been for Westerns to a limited extent. The rise has, however, given an impetus to New Crop "suttas" in the bazaar, and a moderate business has resulted. Other descriptions of New Crop have been neglected and rates are almost nominal. The market closes steady as under.
In ready cotton there has been a spasmodic enquiry by exporters, but little actual business has been put through. Japan shippers have however been in the market for high-class Oomras and Bengals, and full prices have been paid for really nice lots. Mills have been the chief buyers of ready cotton, and have taken most styles to a moderate extent, but the offtake shows a considerable falling off from last week, and sales have seldom exceeded 3,000 bales a day. Prices have improved, but holders are by no means keen sellers, as unsold stocks are comparatively small.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	281/2	May.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	255	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	253	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	247	"
Fine M. G. Khaagaum-Akola ...	245	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	245	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	239	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	234	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	230	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	240/1	"
Good Westerns H. G. ...	239	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	258	"
NEW CROP.		
Good M. G. Broach	259	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	227	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	217	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	212	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	233	Nov. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	217	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	213/14	Jan. 1910
F. G. H. G. Bengal	199	" "

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000 Bales.
Total Imports	... 24,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·70 —01	5·73 —01	5·79 unchgd.	5·75 —01

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jany.-Feb.
5·73 —01	5·72 unchgd	5·70 —01	5·70 —01	5·70 unchgd

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet during the week with a moderate business doing. For Hamburg relets were made at 13s. 6d. seeds, and for Antwerp business has been done at 13s. seeds and cotton, and 14s. wheat. The s. s. "Rydal Hall" booked about 2,000 tons light seeds at 11s. 6d. and 12s., is now asked for seeds and cotton, May. The Anchor Line has booked seeds and cotton at 11s. 9d. for June. A fair line has been done for Hull at 11s. 6d. seeds and 13s. 6d. wheat for May shipment. By the Austrian Lloyds cotton has been booked for Trieste Venice at 16s. 6d. per s. s. "Bohemia," sailing 16th instant and at 17s. for the 1st June steamer. Relets were done in the Rubattino at 12s. 9d.
We quote as under for May :—

	Seeds.	Cotton	Wheat.
Antwerp ...	13s.	... 13s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Dunkirk ...	13s. 6d.	... 13s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Havre ...	14s.	— 14s.	14s. 6d.
Genoa ...	13s. 6d.	... 14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Liverpool ... } Marseilles ... }	13s.	... 13s. 6d.	14s.
Hamburg ...	14s. 6d.	... 15s.	14s. 6d.
London ...	.....	... 14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.

For June and July, rates are about 6d. lower for most ports.
The market closes quite but steady.
No fixtures are reported this week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market has ruled quiet but steady during the week, with little change in prices. We quote at the close:—

Ready	... Rs.	7 15 6 B. T.
May	— ... "	8 5 3 B. T.

RAPESEED :—
We have little change to report in the position of this market during the past week. There has been a moderate demand and prices have been maintained.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 1 6 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 12 0 "
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 10 0 "
Brown Delhi, May ...	"	7 12 0 B. T.

Poppyseed :—
There has been a better demand and prices have advanced. Closing quotations are:—

May	Rs.	9 15 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—
The market has been steady with a good demand, from natives.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	30 12 0 B. T.
Forward...	Rs.	6 4 0 R. T.

Cottonseed :—
The market is quiet with a moderate demand.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 24 0 0 to Rs. 24 8 0

Mowraseed :—
There has been little doing but rates have kept steady.
We quote :—
July-August ... ... Rs. 6 4 0 R. T.

WHEAT—
Prices have given way during the week owing to better advices from the growing districts, the damage by the late abnormal weather being now reported as less than was anticipated. At the close the market is as under:—

White Delhi May ...	Rs.	6 3 0 R. T.
White Pesni, 85 p. c. May	"	6 5 0 "
Soft red ready	"	42 0 0 B. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	186,225	cwts.
Linseed	79,677	"
Rapeseed	51,403	"
Gingellyseed	980	"
Poppyseed...	57,790	"
Groundnuts	4,099	"
Castorseed	49,840	"
Rice	21,941	"
Myrabollams	15,176	"
Cottonseed...	70,174	"
Mowraseed...	1,160	"
Gram	18,889	"
Joowar	6,565	"
Maize	75	

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet and unchanged and prices are steady.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is unusually dull, and reports from Delhi and Cawnpore show that there have been practically no clearances for the last three weeks.
TURKEY RED PLAINS.—The market is firm but there is little doing owing to the high prices asked at Home.
TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is very quiet with little doing.
DHOOTIES :—Business is checked owing to the high prices ruling in the Home markets.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has advanced quite 30 on the week and our market has also improved in sympathy with this advance, Rupee prices are now much higher than last week. The demand continues fairly good and an improvement is expected shortly.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	6
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Oasis, per case	8	6	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent.	Bombay Port Trust Bonds due	(1969)...	97-4-0
4 per cent.	" Improvement Trust	" (1969)...	96-4-0
4 per cent.	" Municipal Bonds	" (1947)...	96-8-0
5 per cent.	"	" (1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent.	"	" (1925)...	111-0-0
5 per cent.	"	" (1928)...	111-0-0
5 per cent.	"	" (1933)...	112-0-0
5 per cent.	"	" (1953)...	114-0-0

SHARES.

The market is weak and mill shares have declined more or less owing to the advance in cotton and the continued quietness in the cloth market. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,465 ; Bank of India's have gradually advanced to Rs. 78 1-4 at which rate they are steady. Indian Specie Bank shares are steady at Rs. 57 ; and Bank of Burmah's at Rs. 108 ; Bank of Bengal shares have improved to Rs. 1,480. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton have advanced to Rs. 127 1-2 ; New Berars to Rs. 485 ; New Mofussils to Rs. 710. In miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 290 ; Badhana Pile's are much unchanged at Rs. 133 ; Bombay-Burma New Issues have improved to Rs. 455 and Old Issues to Rs. 470. The Bombay E. S. and T. Co., Ld. preference shares are quiet at Rs. 150 and ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 113. The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., shares have changed hands at Rs. 25; Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 675; Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill shares have declined to Rs. 126 1-4. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 345 and preference shares have improved to Rs. 282 1-2; Central India Mining Co., Ld. shares are quiet at Rs. 285; Kemp's are quiet at Rs. 212 ; Phillips' at Rs. 52 and Treacher's at Rs. 640. Marcks' are at Rs. 130 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares, after touching Rs. 600, have ruled at and about Rs. 595; Shivrajpur Syndicate shares are quiet at Rs. 15 3-4; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company shares are steady at Rs. 102; and Bombay Telephone are unchanged at Rs. 33 ; C.D., In Mill Companies, Century Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 292 1-2 ; Central India's are unchanged at Rs. 1,515 X.D., Swadeshi's are steady at Rs. 1,220 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co.'s shares are quiet at Rs. 1,070 ; Coorla's have been put through at Rs. 620; Crescent's are steady at Rs. 100 K.D.; Currimbhai's are unchanged at Rs. 1,105 ; David's have declined to Rs. 4 3 3/4; Fazulbhai's are quiet at Rs 240 and Finlay's at Rs. 240. Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 157 1/2; Kohinoor's have dropped to Rs. 730, Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,380; an Maneckji Petit's have dropped to Rs. 3,070, for June delivery. Morarji Gokuldas are weak at Rs. 2,820 ; New Great Eastern shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 197 1-2 and New City of Bombay at Rs. 700. Phoenix are quiet at Rs. 92 1-2 X. D. ; Sassoon S. and W. Co. shares are weak at Rs. 900; Sholapur's are at Rs. 3,975 ; Southern Maratha's are unchanged at Rs. 202 1-2 ; Sun Mill shares at Rs. 205 and Standards have declined to Rs. 1,165 X.D. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley shares have ruled at and about Rs. 430 ; Ahmedabad Prantej shares have changed hand at Rs. 595; Amritsar Pattis old shares at Rs. 110 ; and new shares at Rs. 102. The rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

There has been no change in Exchange. Shares Coal—Borrea (ord.) are at 14 1-2; Bhalgora, at 17 1/4; Baraboni, at 16 1/4 (auction sale) ; Ghusick and Muslia, at 15 1/4 ; Huntodi, at 11 ½ ; Kesoonda and Nyadee, at 39 1/4; New Birbhoom, at 45 1/4 ; Raneegunge, at 19 3/4; and Union, at 13 1/4.
Tea.—Central Cachar, at 59, and Phoenix, at 30 1/2.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	78
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 "	1,480
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 "	108
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£23½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld....	100	30	...	35

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Last Half-yearly.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		290
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld....	100	20	4 c-o	13
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	455
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	150
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	113
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	25
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	875
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company..	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	345
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	282½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	285
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	126¼
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.18	160
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	30
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	595
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15¾
	B. 20	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	105
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	G. 75	& 15	...	dis. 15½
	D. 30	60	...	xd 56
	P. 150	40	2dis	dis. 9
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 285
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 32
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	640

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
ROGATION SUNDAY, MAY 16.
7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Tours in C.
Hymns.—4, 242, 318.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Anthem.—Chants.
Hymns.—292, 26, 223.
Collections for Church Expenses.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesday :—Choral Evensong, at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—177, 322, 182.
7-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—33, 242, 220.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—533, 234, 38.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist, Accession Day.
10 a. m.—Matins.
5 p. m.—Evensong.
Army Guild Lantern Service, Thursday 8 p. m.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—504, 314, 558.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—626, 503, 302, 141.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist with Hymns.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins.
7 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—33.
Hymns.—228, 277, 361.
Preacher—Rev. J. Cameron.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Geo. P. Taylor.
Hymns.—93, 88, 371.
Psalm.—84.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
Pastor, Rev. Frederick Wood.
11 a. m.—Sunday Services.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, The Pastor.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
8-30 p. m.—Men's Social Hour.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD,
Opposite Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services conducted by Mr. F. J. Page.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours,

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

CLOCKWORK COWS.

The case for the Daylight Saving Bill grows like a dandelion in an April shower. Following the example set by certain Liverpool firms the Postmaster-General, by the desire of the great majority of the staff, has introduced a "Daylight Saving" Ordinance into one of his departments. Were the measure law throughout London the County Council trams would benefit, we are officially informed, to the extent of £6,000 per annum at least while another £3,000 would be saved over artificial light in the cars and offices. As the ever-swelling army of light bringers rolls on to the attack on the citadel of darkness their way over the bridge is barred by the dauntless three—the gas shareholder, the theatre manager, and the cow. The cow, we are told, is a creature of regular habits, so regular that she is a clock in herself, enabling human beings to set their watches by her movements. Any tampering with the hands of the horological clock would strike horror into her logical mind and make her milk go bad. The prospect is frightful—for England. Somehow the cows of Wales and Scotland are not credited by their masters with this delicate clockwork mechanism. The Celtic fringe again!

THE FIELD OF MARS.

The vexed question of Mars and its inhabitants is once more brought into prominence by the expected approach of the planet to the Earth. It is reckoned that, late in this summer, Mars will be within 35,000,000 miles of us—that is, 10,000,000 miles closer than usual—and great results are expected from the £100,000 observatory and the £30,000 telescope which will be at work in West Texas. Professor Pickering, of Harvard University, is enthusiastic over possible discoveries, and while he regards the question of habitation as too problematical to justify great expenditure, it will be far easier and equally significant if it can be discovered whether the canals are the work of Nature or of man. When that has been settled, there will still be time enough to build the great reflectors for signalling. Everyone is sufficiently astronomical to experience a thrill of excitement at the possibilities of such observation and at this promised resolution of our doubts. We are not proud enough of the wonderful age in which we live; we do not honour as we should the irrepressible curiosity of Science.

THE DEARTH OF JUDGES.

"Nearly 200 cases are waiting for trial in the King's Bench Division." Such is the statement of Sir Edward Carson. What that means is that "no cases now just ready for trial have any chance of coming into Court till next February." Worse than this, the circuits are "starved" to such an extent that an untried prisoner may be confined for five or even seven months. Are we in Turkey, Persia or Afghanistan? asks a London note-writer. Our methods, the pass to which we have been brought in this the twentieth century smack rather of the unhappy-go-lucky system of the Tudor Kings of the Plantagenets. In the provinces they try to get out of the muddle by putting K. C.s on the bench so that the same man may be pleading one day and trying a case the next, an obviously unsatisfactory arrangement. Now that the hearing of criminal appeals lays an additional burden on the judges the only sane course for a country which respects itself to adopt is to appoint more judges. They do not cost a great deal.

BACKING A BILL.

Either the Welsh Disestablishment Bill which Mr. Asquith introduced in the House of Commons is a serious attempt at legislation or it is not. But if it is, then a more shameless admixture of tyranny and cant was never fathered by a responsible statesman, and if it is not, then there was never a more shameless exhibition of pettifogging hypocrisy. For our own part we do not for a moment believe that the Government mean business, or that they will even go so far as to pass their measure through the over-burdened Commons and use it for filling the cup which always spills over into their own laps. They have not waited for the report of their own Commission—which might disconcert their plans—or for figures on which any actual reliance can be placed. They have injected this highly contentious and ill-planned Bill into a Session already vowed to other objects any one of which would occupy all its time. And they have chosen to put forward, in the midst of their distracted difficulties, a measure for which there is neither "mandate" nor demand. From this it seems safe to infer that the whole thing is an elaborate pretence, designed to still the tumult of Welsh Nonconformity. But it is a shabby pretence and it will not help a tottering administration with the country.

LEGISLATIVE TYRANNY.

Supposing, however, that the Government are in earnest? Why, then, they are convicted of a tyrannical abuse of their mechanical majority. Mr. Asquith is not above uttering the false coin of the sentiment that a Church is spiritually strengthened by the theft of its resources, and he is either so lacking in humour or so befogged by the difficulties of his position as to declare in one and the same breath that the Church in Wales has made great and continuous strides in the fulfilment of a high spiritual endeavour during the last seventy years and yet that the necessity, for Disestablishment is an increasing necessity. These mutually contradictory assertions would be more humorous if they were not so painful. When one goes filibustering against established institutions the ethics involved may be of small consequence. But no dialectical ingenuity could excuse the moment chosen for the introduction of this Bill or the inadequate facts and figures on which its confiscatory proposals have been based. Legislative tyranny of this kind is a magnificent argument in favour of the immutability of the House of Lords.

JOAN OF ARC AND THE SETONS.

The statement that Archbishop Robert Seton, who was among the prelates in the train of the Pope at the beatification of Joan of Arc, is a descendant of the Seton "who was standing near her when Charles VII. was crowned in Rheims Cathedral" perhaps needs a little comment. It is more than doubtful whether any of the Setons was present at the coronation. The old family of Seton, famous as soldiers through centuries, did indeed send men of their blood to fight for the Dauphin and the Maid. We hear of a Seton being appointed to attend the Dauphin wherever he went, and later in the war a Sir William Seton fought with the Scottish auxiliaries at the field of Beauge, under the Earls of Buchan and Douglas, when the Duke of Clarence, Earl Marshal of England, was killed and many great English lords with him. This was in 1423. But the next year a disaster as great followed, when at Verneuil Sir William Seton was killed and the greater part of the Scottish contingent was destroyed. It would seem doubtful whether a Seton lived to see the triumph of the French.

MR. BUCHANAN.

Mr. Buchanan who was kept by illness from the debate on the India Councils Bill, has a reputation sound and honourable in the House of Commons, but not widely circulated beyond its walls. Lord Morley has had a succession of Parliamentary assistants, but Mr. Buchanan, who has held office with his chief in the House of Lords, has had a larger share of the work and responsibility than his predecessors. The moment a part of the Empire develops a local trouble, its name begins to be frequent on the question paper of the House. Official information seldom satisfies the inquirer, and there is a daily increasing volume of "supplementary" questions which, even if there is no intention of answering them, must not be left without rejoinder, lest silence should be interpreted as meaning assent. This is the cut-and-thrust defence of a policy which the House of Commons requires of the responsible Minister, and Lord Morley felt himself, at his years, unequal to a rather exacting exercise. He could not always hear on the spur of the moment the impulsive and excited ejaculations of his critics, and consequently he preferred to take his heavy task into the comparative seclusion of the House of Lords. It was then that Mr. Buchanan, who had done much of the journey work of Opposition in the last Parliament, was lifted from a junior place at the War Office and at last got a well-deserved and, as it turned out a well-employed chance.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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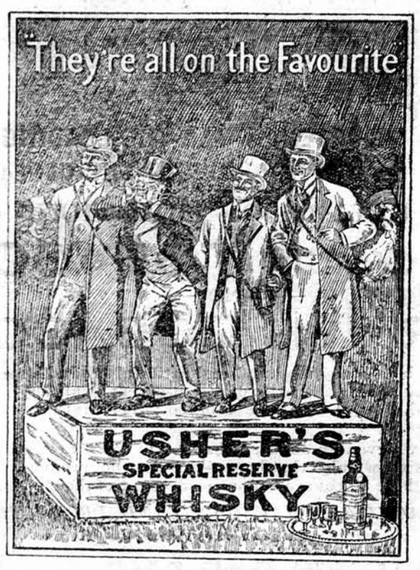

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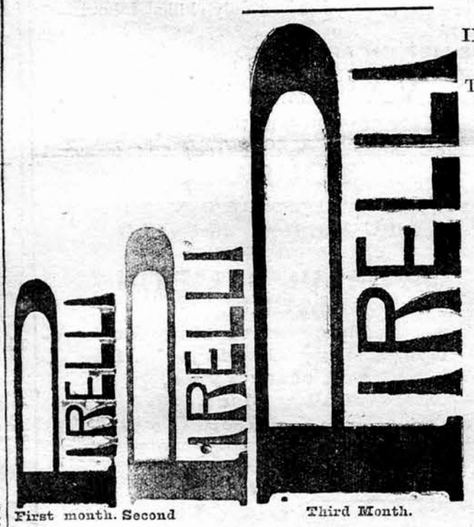

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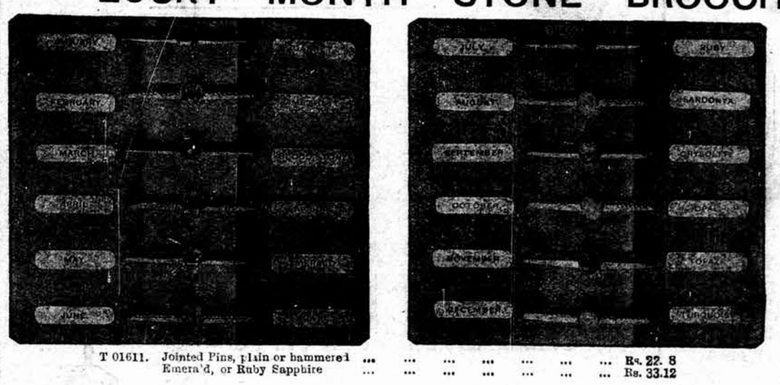

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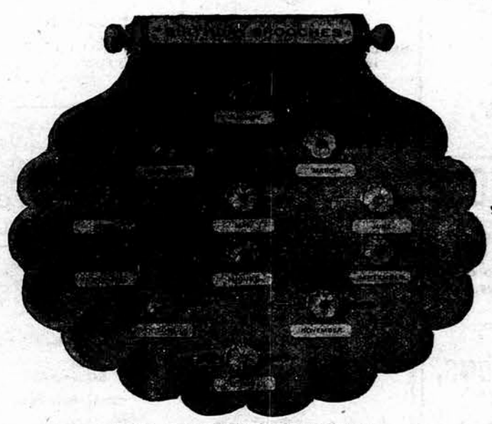

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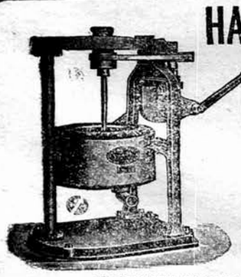

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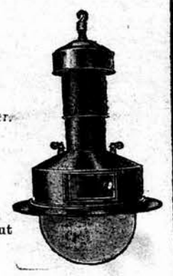

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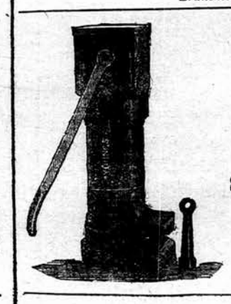

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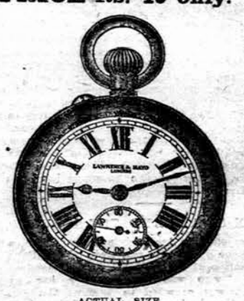

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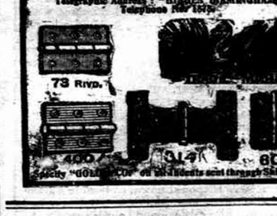

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